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HOMELESS WANDERERS

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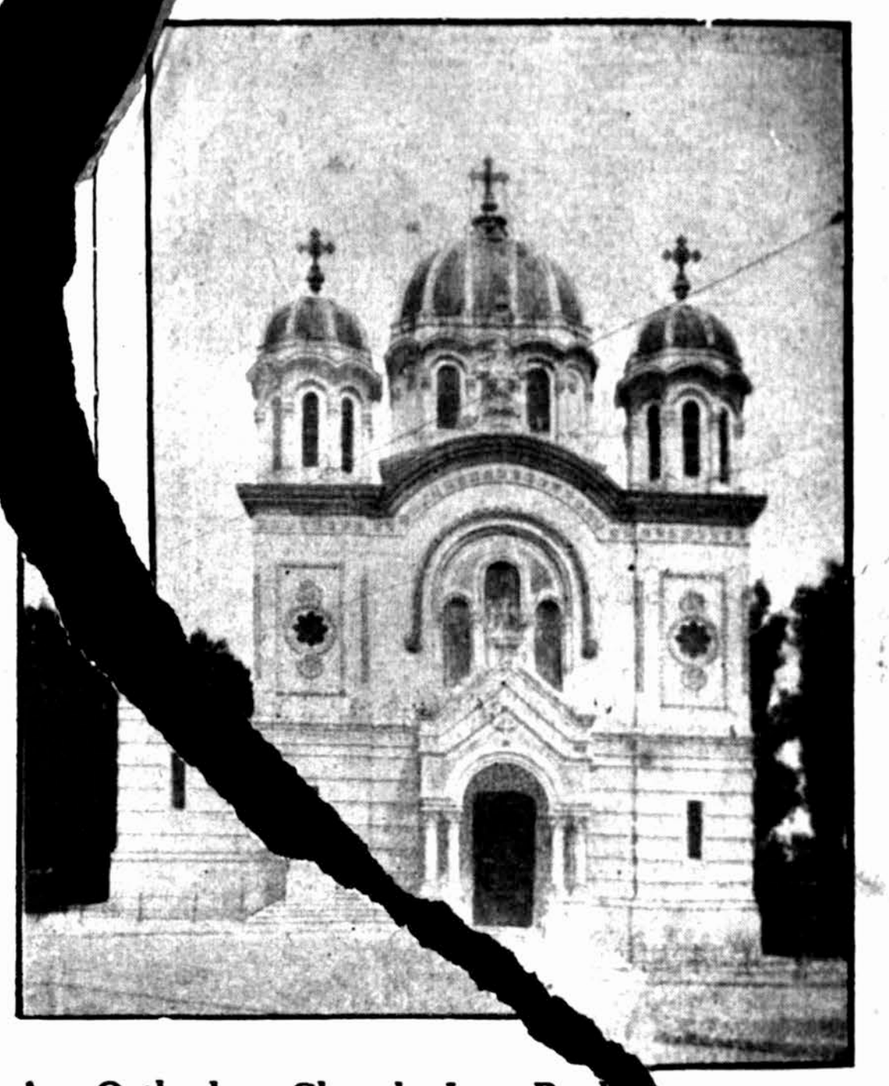
—Syed Ahmad

RUMANIA

This little Balkan state is assuming increasing importance in the swiftly moving drama of European politics, as it is the next objective on Hitler's eastward drive. Here are some typical pictures of the king, the country and the people.

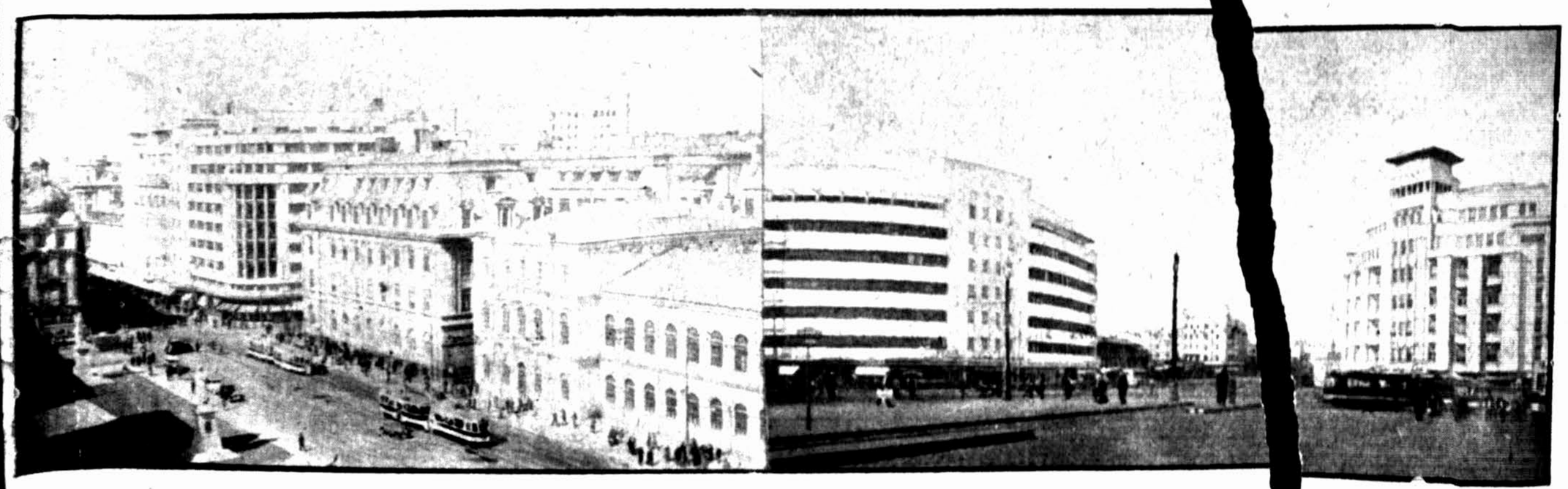
(Photos: K. A. Abbas)

King Carol of Rumania.



An Orthodox Church In Bucha[illegible]arest.

Rumanian peasants, in their picturesque clothes, look more Oriental than Europea[illegible]n. Note the "takli" used by women for spinning.



There are many fine and modern buildings in Bucharest, the capital of Rumania. On the l[illegible]eft is the main street, on the right the University.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: APRIL 2, 1939.

Why Help China?

★

By Professor
F. C. REICHER

★

She Is Not Only Fighting For Her Own Independence, But For International Democracy

WHAT was China for the Western World before the war? The largest potential market. What will China be in the future? A valuable ally of Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia and America in their struggle against the fascist countries.

To-day she is receiving the first great shock of aggression which is ultimately aimed at the overthrow of the world hegemony exercised by those powers. While acting as their buffer, China is now undergoing the psychological changes and creating the political organizations necessary for playing the important part that history seems to have allotted to her in the future stages of this huge struggle.

Since the middle of the last century the Imperialist nations of the West were accustomed to look upon China as "the largest potential market" for the investment of their surplus capital and the absorption of their surplus industrial productions. Attempts at cutting out slices of territory from the huge non-resisting body of the old decadent empire for colonies or spheres of influence were frustrated by the mutual jealousy of the parties concerned which adopted subsequently the policy respecting the Open Door and the Territorial Integrity of China.

The Open Door

Besides jealousy, however, there were at least two other potent factors prompting the Imperialistic Powers in their attitude of aloofness. One reason certainly was the existence of other large markets and colonies, the development of which promised earlier successes and offered more security for the exporter, the investor and political organizer. These markets continued to absorb most of their surplus energy and output up to the time of the great depression in 1928. The door of China could be left open and her territory guaranteed for the simple reason that nobody was very anxious to enter. This 'Open door" really sealed up China as a vault containing treasures for later use till Japan being in dire need of markets, broke the seal by violence.

The Chinese could have profited by this respite from foreign interference and built up a national state strong enough to repel foreign aggression whenever it appeared. But none of the Powers seemed to have ever earnestly thought of this possibility, or to have feared it. Indeed, Chinese political activity in those days succeeded only in making the seal against the outside world tighter, by playing one country against the other and by ingenious devices of diplomatic procrastination and passive resistance. But it failed completely in conjuring and organizing the vital forces of the race to ward off the danger of future invasions.

A German Motor-cycle unit passing through the streets of Prague on March 15.

Before The Kuomintang

Meanwhile foreign ideas kept filtering through together with the importation of foreign goods and helped to destroy the dilapidated form of the Old Civilization. The vitality of the Chinese race which had receded from the forms it had once created and filled was now allowed to flow into other forms of greater attractive power or even to create new forms, with some of the old forms collapsing. This was the only significant movement in the social and political life of China before the advent of the Kuomintang and the emergence of Chiang Kai-shek as a national leader. Now, Sun Yat-sen's principles became the receptacles into which this new energy flowed and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek focused the new vitality in a nucleus of efficient government set up on the basis of those principles. Slowly, but gathering momentum from the resentment caused by the continuous interference and aggression from Japan and considerably accelerated after the loss of Manchuria, a modern state-machinery was crystallizing in Nanking and extending its influence over the adjacent provinces, a small modern army was created, roads leading into the vast interior were built currency reform was enacted and the unification of China was gradually brought nearer.

Not Yet Awakened

Yet, the actual progress made appeared insignificant if measured in terms of what was required to meet the impending Japanese invasion successfully, no matter how amazing some of Chiang's successes may have seemed to anybody used to the old ways of China. Indeed, China as a whole was still fully absorbed in her old family life and her old delights derived from tolerance, negligence and quietism listening distractedly to the alarm-sirens sounding from Nanking, perturbed now and then when the pitch was somewhat higher, but always joyfully returning at the earliest possible moment to her old privilege of peaceful contemplative living. One had the feeling that nothing short of a catastrophe could induce this country of contented day-dreamers to make the strenuous efforts that alone make a modern state-machinery function efficiently.

Knowing Chinese life as it was, one could hardly help marvelling at the fact that large institutions, like railways, banks or universities, were functioning at all. This, too, was often found to be the highest praise that Chinese friends would express about their institutions. Apparently it was not any inherent ineptitude for efficiency in the Chinese that held up progress, but just this contentedness in seeing their ins-

(Continued On Page 47)

Parsis In Maratha History

BY Y. G. KANETKAR

IRAN the origianl home of the Parsis, and India had a very intimate connection since the beginning of history. There was a constant contact between the Indians and the Parsis in matters of trade and commerce with the result that the Zoroastrian culture had become akin to Aryan Hindu culture in ideals and beliefs (as in cases of astrology). There are references of the Parsis in the Bhavihya Purana, Raghavamsa and a number of similar other works.

When their homeland was invaded by the hordes of Arabs and their King Yadzazird was defeated in the battle of Nakhavand, a large number of the Parsis preferred migration to India to embracing Islam. After undergoing a series of hardships and misfortunes the party reached the shores of the island of Diu on the western coast of India, but a severe gale overtook them. Fortunately for them the storm abated and after setting their sails they landed at Sanjan on the western coast of India in Gujarat, a territory under an enlightened, tolerant and sympathetic King named Jadi Rana.

First Settlement

He allowed the Parsis to settle in his dominions after making some agreements with them as to the mode of their behaviour in Society. These are known as 'sixteen slokas' or sixteen terms. Thence forward for centuries together Parsis lived amicably along with the Hindu community and carried on their vocation most of them occupied themselves in trade of wood, and ivory and acted as agents of foreigners, like the Arabs, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the English. Bahman says, "the Indian Parsis spent some three hundred years at Sanjan after landing and later on spread to Vakaner, Broach Naosari, Ankleshwar, Cambay, Surat, etc.

Some authors among them (Mr. Wilfred) believe that the Konkanastha Brahmins are of Parsi origin, but historically they are older settlers than the Parsis in India. (B. G. p. 47).

When Shivaji invaded Surat with a big army, the English factory at Surat bravely defended its settlement, one Parsi, named Rustum Manak, had a high reputation in trade matters with the East India Company. Tradition says that this Rustom Manak paid five lakhs of rupees to Shivaji. Rustumji's brother also was in the service of the Dutch and acted as a broker in banking and trading operations.

Trek To Bombay

In 1712-15 when the Maratha Sardars Dabhare and Pilaji Gaekwar made a conquest of Gujarat, one Mr. Temulji Rustumji Sirval helped Pillaji financially and in return Pillaji entrusted him with the management of the collection of revenues of the Thanas in Surat known as Surat Athavisi. With the exception of Raghoba's interference in the affairs of Gaekwar in 1755, and the conquest of Ahmedabad, the whole of Gujarat enjoyed peace and prosperity under the Gaekwar and their feudatory chiefs.

In the First Maratha war in 1776-1778 Gujarat formed the venue of the British military operations and in consequence Hatesing Gaekwar and his wealthy subjects suffered very much. The trade was disorganised, pestilence and famine held sway every where with the result that many Parsi families came to Bombay or sought shelter in Surat. When the British took possession of Salsette, taking advantage of the intrigue and misgovernment among the Marathas, mention is made in their dispatches of Cowasjee Rustumji Patel, (the son of famous Rustumji who defeated the Siddis of Janjira when he attempted to take Bombay island from the English) making endeavours to colonise a number of Parsis in that part of the country.

Envoy To Britain

Another important personality was Maniar Parsi, who was sent by Raghunathrao or Raghoba to England in 1781 as assistant to Hanumantrao on a political mission. Their object was to obtain from the East India Company assistance of troops (British) for Raghoba against the Barbhais or the Council of Ministers at Poona. They were the guests of the famous orator Edmund Burke. They were found by Edmund Burke under very unpleasant circumstances occasioned by their peculiar modes of life and obligation of the religion. Burke took them down to Beaconfield and it being Summer, gave them a large green house for their separate use, where they prepared their food according to their caste, performed ablutions and discharged such other duties as rites of their religion and customs required and as circumstances permitted. They found great pleasure in Mr. and Mrs Burke's Society. They were visited by many distinguished people while they sojourned at Beaconfield.

According to Burke's opinion 'Hanmantrao is a faithful and an able servant and Maniar Parsi used every exertion to second him. Mr. Burke further writes to Raghoba "If your affairs have not succeeded to your wishes it is no fault of theirs." It is clear that Raghoba was fortunate in securing the service of an able Parsi like Maniar.

A family called Bharda family enjoyed some influence in the Court of the Peshwa Madhavrao. They were head priests in Tarapur and Bhikaji Bharda was mentioned as a wealthy gentleman and his son Beheramji ingratiated himself into the favour of the Native Rajas of Mandvi and Dharampur.

Famous Shipbuilders

About 1800 A.D. in the Government of the Gaekwar of Baroda, Mancherji Kharsetji, the grandson of Temulji Rustomji mentioned before, was the foremost figure in the negotiations between Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay and Govindrao Gaekwar of Baroda, with respect to the exchange of territory of Broach and cession of Surat. It appears that he showed considerable tact in bringing about the settlement. His services were again sought after by the Bombay Government in 1802 in the negotiations between Raoji Appaji, Anandrao Gaekwar and the Bombay Government. Another Mr Lawji and his brother Nasarwanji became famous as ship-builders in Surat and later on in Bombay.

Peshwa's Counsellor

During the regime of Bajirao Peshwa II., Khurshedji Jamshedji Mody attained a high position as an experienced and capable diplomat. A clerk to the Resident of Cambay at first, Modi joined the office of Colonel Close, the Resident at Poona later on where his abilities were noticed by Mr. Close. He was raised to the position of a Native Agent by the British Government. He was a man of great address and sound, comprehensive judgment. He was many a time consulted by the Peshwa. At one time, he was holding the post of a Native Agent and a Sur Subha or Governor of the Carnatic. Such was his influence over the Peshwa that although Sadashiv Mankeshwa, another favourite of Bajirao charged him with corruption. Bajirao took no steps against him. Many attempts were made to poison the minds of the British Political Resident or the Peshwa but Mody was equal to all occasions. It was rumoured that Bajirao wanted to do away with this man some way or the other. Trimbakji Deugalia, Bajirao's trusted adherent, informed Mount Stuart Elphinston, the Political Resident at Poona that Khurshedji Modi was in conspiracy with Bajirao as against the English. Elphinston believed it and Khurshedji was called upon to resign one post or the other. Modi, however, resigned service with the Peshwa, but Elphinston after some time appointed another man in his place as Native Agent. Khurshedji retired after getting a handsome pension. It is said that he died of poison in 1815 administered to him.

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"CHRISTIANITY—RELIGION FOR SLAVES"

Paris.—Hitler's directions to the leaders of youth in Germany and Austria, as the basis for their public propaganda, have recently been published in the French Catholic paper, "La Croix". Some of them are as follows:

"Christianity is a religion for slaves and imbeciles because it declares the last shall be first and the happy are the poor in spirit. Christianity is the same as Communism. Christianity puts on the same basis Negroes and Germans.

"The New Testament is a Jewish invention of the four evangelists; the doctrine has been copied from a Hindu legend of a certain Jischnu Christa. Christianity has always been alien and hostile to the German people and its unity. The Bible is the continuation of the Talmud, it is an entirely Jewish work, particularly the Old Testament.

"Christianity corrupted the Germans because it gave them knowledge of things of which they were previously ignorant—adultery and theft. Evil disappears, good remains. On that account the Catholic Church should disappear.

"The thought of a universal Messiah could only exist in a perverted people. A good people has no need of a saviour.

"Nero had good reason to persecute the Christians. He has extirpated the Jewish spirit, that is to say, Christianity."—("No-frontier News Service.")

WORLD POPULATION GOES UP

Geneva.—There are 2,134,000,000 people in the world, according to the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, and omitting China, about which figures are naturally uncertain, the world population seems to have increased during 1937 by some 18 million or 1.1 per cent.

Over half the population of the world lives in Asia, where India alone accounts for more than 375 million, and China is assumed to have 450 million inhabitants.

The population of Japan exceeds 72 million, and including possessions, 100 million. The population of the U. S. S. R. is tentatively estimated at 178 million. The population of Europe, excluding Russia, numbers same 397 million, of which Germany, after the recent territorial changes, accounts for nearly 79 million, the United Kingdom 47, Italy 43, France 42, and Poland about a million.—("Nofrontier News Service".)

New Dance Tendencies In Japan

Themes Are Exotic And Transport Humanity From Reality To A World Of Fantasy

"THE aim of the Japanese dance, whether it be a folk dance or a classical dance, is to portray some scene or to express the meaning of some song," said Mrs. Slavina Brown, the only foreign exponent of Japanese dancing in Japan to a representative of "Japan Times." Mrs. Brown has been in Japan for 20 years and for a greater part of that time has studied in the Fujima school of dancing.

"A foreign dance," she continued, "usually expresses only one feeling through rhythmic movement whereas the Japanese dance must draw a picture of a complete scene, either from a historical incident or depicting scenery or some love story, through different poses, one dancer becoming the man, the girl, the rain and the wind in turn."

One reason why the old classic dances of Japan have lasted through the centuries, according to Mrs. Brown, is that at the time when these dances were created the people and scenes depicted were a reality. They studied the life around them and created dances which held the spirit of the times. These dances therefore lived. All that remains now is the pose.

Kabuki Postures

There are many poses and actions now in the Kabuki dances which cannot be explained. There are, of course, movements created only for rhythm which contain no meaning, but there are many which contain no meaning, but there are many which must have had a definite meaning in the days when the dances were created which cannot be interpreted now.

There is a factor in Kabuki headed by Ennosuke which wishes to abolish all such poses and gestures which have no meaning for present day people. But there is also the group that think that this would ruin the spirit of Kabuki. This group Mrs. Brown calls the Kabuki fanatics, and she includes herself in their number. In her opinion there is no need to use gestures without knowing their meaning but there is a great necessity for studying the old dances and trying to find out their meaning.

Mrs. Brown thinks that there is a necessity for creating new modern Japanese dances. There are many schools of the dance in Japan and each of them have their definite styles, but the gestures and poses are taken from the dances created in say, the Tokugawa Era and put to modern Japanese music. These gestures depict the style in that era, whereas now, in the Showa Era, there is a different style. There are people who say that spirit of the Japanese never changes. This she says, is undoubtedly true and will remain true, but the style of the people changes. For example, when the girls and women in the days of the Tokugawa Era walked, they shook their heads slightly from side to side. The reason for this was that their head dress weighed 18 pounds and it was necessary to shake their heads to keep their balance. The present day girl with her light hair dress does not find it necessary. Also, when the girls of the olden days laughed, they bowed their heads for the same reason. Now the girls throw back their heads to laugh. When the present day girl walks she doesn't slide one foot before the other with her toes turned in as the women of the old days used to. In those days they wore heavy trailing kimonos and that was the only way in which they could walk. There are numerous other examples of the differences in the styles of the present day Japanese and those of times which should be interpreted in the modern dances to make them reflect the true spirit of the present. It is one of Mrs. Brown's ambitions to create modern dances of a new type truly representing the modern Japanese style.

THE LION DANCE—posed by Mrs. Slavina Brown.

(Courtesy: "The Japan Times Weekly.")

Hiding Their Feeling

Another point of contrast between the past and the present is the expression of feeling. It was considered definitely bad manners to show one's feelings however deeply these feelings affected one. Therefore though the feelings are expressed in the dance they are not openly expressed. Now, with the coming of movies and a freer mode of living it is not so necessary for the modern Japanese to hide their emotions. The modern dance should express fully any emotion it portrays.

Mrs. Brown is often asked why when she dances modern dances she prefers to dance to the popular music of Japan than to the serious modern music. The reason she gave was that the popular music clearly represents the spirit of the times. They are written for the masses and, of course, express the ideals, aims and sentiments of the people. The serious modern music is written by individuals and expresses only their ideas which are above the masses.

Mrs. Brown, who has lived in Japan so long speaks fluent Japanese and feels that to some extent she understands the people of this country and the popular songs of the people are close to her heart as they represent the people of Japan. She does not wish to say that all popular songs are good but among them are some which are excellent and are so typical of the ideals of the present day Japanese that they must live forever.

Serious music on the other hand is much Europeanized and reflects more fantasy than reality. Therefore it does not interest her as much as a medium for interpreting the emotion, as it is not typical of the Japanese. Some serious Japanese music, if not too Europeanized, is excellent for the fantastic dance. These dances however reflect not only the Japanese spirit but also the spirit of all Asia.

"To us, the foreigners," she said, "it is exotic. It takes us away from reality into a world of fantasy."

Mrs. Brown is leaving Japan soon for a recital trip to China, where she will present the fantastic Japanese dance. Among her presentations are the Oiran dance and the Lion Dance.

Professional Entertainer

The Oiran, or professional entertainer, of that period was perhaps the most intelligent and gifted woman of her time. She wrote poems, played the samisen and the koto, danced, played "go" (the Japanese chess) and was able to converse on serious subjects with the shogun and daimyo she entertained. These women were faithful to one man usually during their life even going so far as to commit suicide with him in case of misfortune.

During a certain period in the Tokugawa Era the merchant class became very rich and powerful. The "oiran" then started to take them as customers. There are many romantic love stories connected with these times that are now presented at the Kabuki Theatre. One dance, for example, is the "Umegawa Chubei" which tells the story of an oiran and the son of a merchant. This son being very much in love with her wanted to buy her from the house where she was kept. He had not the money but had some of the government money sealed in an envelope in his kimono. In those times if the seal of an envelope containing government money were broken the man holding the money was executed. He accidentally broke the seal and in his anger, knowing he would have to die in any case, paid for the girl and gave her freedom. Later he told her of the circumstances and they decided to go away together and die. Although the man wanted to give her freedom, she preferred to die with him.

Mrs. Brown will also present a fantasy on the theme of Renjishi, the Lion Dance. This dance was first presented by the Bunriku marrionette troupe. It represents the mother and father lion with a cub, playing near a waterfall. There is a legend which says that the lions used to throw their young in the valley to test their strength. If they came up they were proved strong, whereas if they were killed they were too weak to live anyway. The dance represents the mother's sorrow at the throwing of her cub down the waterfall and the rejoicing of the three after his return to the top.

Apart from a variation of the dance of the oiran and a variation on the theme of the Renjishi, Mrs. Brown will present the Mongolian dance, the God of Fire, a variation of the Chinese dance. The Girl with the Mirror and a dance entitled Korean Dance.

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Propaganda Of The "Thunderer"

London "Times" Exaggerates Indian Uprising As The 'Sepoy Mutiny' And Prescribes "Every Tree And Gable-End In The Palace Should Have Its Burden In The Shape Of A Mutineer's Carcase"

NATURALLY, an Irishman takes up the History of "The Times," with a prejudice which is insuppressible. To his surprise he finds a story as thrilling as detective fiction, at least I did who was reared in newspaper offices. The book is in its way the history of every newspaper: the gladiatorial struggle, day in, day out, to beat the other fellow with the news. writes D. H. in the "Irish Press" reviewing History of "Times". And "The Times" in the period covered by this second volume of its history—1841 to 1884 did some beating, and by some queer ways.

From the purely journalistic point of view it is flattering that the greatest editor "The Times" had was Irish by extraction. John Thadeus Delane was the grandson of an Irish emigrant, and the qualities he brought to the editorial chair to which he was appointed at the early age of 23 were those of a first-class chief reporter with a fine sense of policy.

> "He astonished even his intimates by forecasts of events. This (his quick intention) above all his other qualities, perhaps, gave him his dominating place in the history of the newspaper press. A bare hint, symbolising little or nothing to most men, would send his mind scurrying to find the sequel."

Nose For News

He had, as we say to-day, a nose for news. He had also another quality, which he did "not" get from Ireland. He was the perfect embodiment of the English middle-class which was just then climbing over the bowed shoulders of an effete aristocracy into power. He wrote to his assistant editor about Reeves, the most pungent of his leader writers:

> "Only take care that R. is not too reactionary—we get no good by it. . . . Our own dear public likes to see discord and revolution abroad, however little it may care for liberation itself."

That is even to-day (nearly seventy years after it was written) an exquisite epitome of the English mind. Delane, too, was at one with the two others of the triumvirate which ruled "The Times": Mowbray Morris, the manager, or managing-editor, as we would now say, and John Walter III., the chief proprietor, to whom its unique position to-day is due. Delane was at one with them in his outlook on religion, and firmly believed with John Walter that "Popery is not a fit religion for an Englishman." With so much in him that was English, Delane made an excellent editor of the paper which became so powerful that members of the Cabinet, often to save themselves from attack, hurried to tell him the most vital Cabinet decisions, handed him the Queen's speeches before she herself read them, sent him as a habit despatches received by the Foreign Office from British Ambassadors abroad, and often instructed him as to what the leading article should contain.

Delane Palmerson

This History makes the claim throughout that "The Times" was, above and beyond all, independent. It is true but only in a way. Delane could not be bribed or, with reservations, socially lionised into supporting any Government, but he could be and was again and again won over by the supply of exclusive news. As long as he had one member of the Government, for instance, Aberdeen or Granville, supplying him from the Foreign Office, he trounced the rest of the Government and its policies unmercifully. One of his almost daily targets was Palmerson, but when Palmerson became Prime Minister in 1855, just when "The Times" was feeling the rivalry of the new penny journalism, Delane made his peace to preserve his sources of information and his paper changed almost overnight from abuse to adulation. If one were cynical enough to believe that every man had his price, then exclusive news was Delane's price.

* * * *

When the rivalry of the penny Press made gaping holes in "The Times" "exclusives," the paper still led in foreign correspondence. Mowbray Morris organised this side of the great journal and it is remarkable the number of Irish names among the then small band of "The Times'" correspondents abroad. Edmund O'Donovan in Spain; O'Reilly and later O'Meagher in Paris, Hughes in Lisbon, T. O'M. Bird in Vienna, O Brien in the Mediterranean, Jennings in the U. S. A., Honan in Oporto, and the great Russell in the Crimea, the American battlefields, Austria, etc. The organisation of foreign news was a mighty thing in those days—special "Times" steamers running regularly from Belgium, France, Ireland; special trains careering half way across Europe; camel convoys across deserts, and when the telegraph came forty shillings a word! Usually "The Times" allowed its foreign correspondents to write freely, but when it came to the Papal States this would not do as Popery and Englishmen did not mix, so we have Mowbray Morris writing his instructions to Wreford, just appointed to Rome (1859).

> "The people (of the Papal States) were oppressed, humanity outraged and a hot bed of discontent kept up, endangering neighbouring countries. Is all this true? Let us bring the Pope and his Cardinals to trial, make a specific charge against them and prove it. This should be your task. It is in the hope that you will execute it that "The Times" has sent you to Rome."

In Foreign affairs Delane took a line which suited his dear bourgeois public though it drove the Government frantic and more than once led almost to war. The language of the editorials was of the gutter, as was the fashion then, and even the Court was not spared, despite the middle-class veneration for it. True, Delane was milder than his leader writers, and it was in his absence that "The Times" proclaimed the proper way of dealing with the Indian Uprising misnamed the Mutiny.

> "Every tree and gable-end in the palace should have its burden in the shape of a mutineer's carcase."

* * * *

But it was Delane himself, inspired by the British Government, one member of which actually wrote the leading articles on the question, who backed the South in the American Civil War. From the description of the opening campaigns of the Federal Army as "the first tumbles of clowns and pantaloons" to the grotesque prophecy towards the end that the great-hearted President would be known only as "Lincoln the Last," "The Times" faithfully represented the British official desire that the United States be rent asunder.

These are a few indications of the interest to be found almost in every page of this second volume. What about Ireland—and that is the most astonishing thing in the book. Although there is considerable out-spokeness, there is practically nothing about Ireland. There are a few lines about a dispute with O'Connell; there is a reference to "The Times" backing up the disestablishment of the Protestant Church here, but that is all; the Famine is ignored; the famous leading article rejoicing at the depopulation of Ireland is not so much as hinted at; there is nothing of the Fenian Rising; nothing of the Manchester Martyrs; nothing of the founding of the Land League; nothing of the evictions, as if the order had gone out: "Cover it up." And cover it up the History does so successfully that one would never have thought that for almost the whole 36 years that Delane occupied the chair, and the seven years of his successor, Chemery, Ireland was the biggest single question British Ministers had to face. How did Delane feel towards the Famine and the Fenians, the exodus and the emigrations? We do not know. We do know, however, that "The Times" historians had plenty of material. They put it to one side. And perhaps that is history itself.

ODD SPOTS

THE LAKE ISLAND

In the middle of Lake Superior, which covers an area of 1,800 square miles, there is a remarkable islet. Although the water is very deep on all sides, this islet rises up sheer, to a height of about four feet above the surface of the lake, exposing a total area of about 2,500 square feet.

During a storm the water sweeps right over it, but its presence is indicated by a line of breakers. It lies on the direct route between Grand Island and Keweenaw. It is the only known reef in the whole of Lake Superior, and a detour is necessary to avoid it.

Numerous investigations have been made to account for it, but beyond learning that it is composed of sandstone of a dark red colour, little has been discovered since Captain Charles Stannard discovered it in 1844 while sailing in the brig Asor. In honour of its discoverer the islet is known as Stannard's Rock.

One of the most curious things about this odd islet is that though on a direct navigational route, it remained undiscovered for so many years and never caused a shipwreck. For this reason some have inclined to the belief that it rose from the bottom of the lake only a short time before Captain Stannard discovered it; but geologists are of the opinion that it is quite as old as the lake itself.

LAY OFF, YOUSE GUYS!

Lay, off, youse guys, this Magna Carta is sure safe from the grab and run racket.

Park those gats. Those hoodlums in England are up to your phoney tricks.

In other words, the copy of Magna Carta which is going from Lincoln Cathedral to the World's Fair at New York has been made burglar-proof and bullet-proof, says the "News Chronicle."

Bullet-proof, armour-plate glass is used for the back and front and the glass is bedded in specially-shaped strips of rubber.

The date when Magna Carta will be taken to America is a secret.

The two cowboys from Texas went for a ride on a bus. One wanted to sit inside, but the other declared he wanted to see what it was like on top. So up he went, only to return almost immediately, looking deadly pale.

"What's the matter?" asked the first cowboy, "are you ill?"

"No," came the reply, "but it's dangerous up there—there's no driver."

THE PEOPLE I MEET

UNIVERSE DOES NOT SHELTER TWO NATURES ALIKE

(By MARILU).

KNOCKING about from cities to villages, and from the hills to the plains, I have come across some good varieties of the human species. People, no matter what kind, have always interested me, as far back as I can remember. I like to look at them, to talk to them, and to conjecture about them. The best opportunity to pass time or study or amusement, call it what you will, is an obscure seat by the fire in the lounge of a large hotel.

It had been raining for days, torrents of it sometimes, otherwise the slow monotonous drip, drip, drip of round, glistening rain drops. Would it ever end? The residents of the hotel wore the aspect of caged animals. Pent up energies found vent in indoor games, which somehow did not hold interest very long. A couple of old men took their daily constitutional by pacing round the extensive area of the lounge, with measured tread, and wisely wagging heads. The general atmosphere was one of grousing about the weather. I watched that impatient mass of humanity with interest. The book I was reading did not interest me as much as these people. The seats around the blazing fire were filling up fast, for it was a cold day, and lack of exercise had chilled us to the marrow.

Girl With The Nasal Voice

Silence reigned for a few minutes in the little group round the fire, but it was broken by a high-pitched nasal voice of a girl who sat opposite me. I had looked up from my book for a moment, and having caught her eye, she looked hard at me and said "Beastly, isn't it?" "Yes" I replied a little taken aback and wondering whether the "beastly" applied to the weather, or the hotel or to the people. "When is it going to stop?" she demanded, as though I were some kind of a weather prophet. I gulped down a smile at the question, saying rather hopefully that it wouldn't last very long. "Oh, its miserable, I don't know why I ever came here" she continued, for by now, a few of us had put down our books or magazines, as though by common consent, and a general hum of conversation commenced. I studied the face opposite me, and thought that the voice went excellently with the features. The petulant tone echoed the discontented droop of the thin lips, and though the eyes were young, the expression seemed old. Between twenty-five and thirty I placed her, and not very particular about her hands which were rough and ill-kept, and her feet which were encased in artificial silk stockings of a bright hue, and high-heeled shoes that were not in harmony with the tweed costume she wore. I was listening to things around me, especially to the nasal voiced one who, now that her listeners had increased, was telling us how fond her fiance was of her, and if he only knew how miserable she was in this beastly rainy place, he would come and fetch her straight away and on and on in the same strain. This sort of thing irritated me, so I dismissed this complaining, self-pitying girl with as little attention as she deserved.

The War-Journalist

My roving eye had alighted now on a young man in a Khaki suit with a dark green cravat tucked into his coat. A pipe rested in one corner of his young mouth, and I noticed that his face was very pale, from which a pair of grey-green eyes with their dark brows stood out well-marked. I also noticed that his chair was pulled away from the fire-side, and a white hand shaded his eyes from the glowing flames. The other chairs were empty now, for it was tea-time, and I had not noticed the new-comer occupy the end chair until now. We read in silence for a long time, till a sudden loud peal of thunder caused me to drop my book in alarm, and on picking it up, met the amused eyes of the pale young man, who said in rather a soft, low voice. "It's only thunder." I forget now whether he laughed at me or not, but he certainly was amused.

After a while, much to my surprise I saw him lighting, or trying to light his pipe with tight-shut eyes, and a trembling hand. Of course it couldn't be done, so after thanking me for my assistance, he explained that it was shell-shock, and he couldn't bear to look at fire. My thoughts flew to the great war, but surely this youth must have been a mere babe then. I think he read my puzzled countenance, and before I could voice my thoughts he said "not the Great War, but this war in Spain. I am a war journalist." I was thrilled, and of course my curiosity getting the better of my shyness, I asked a great many questions and received graphic descriptions of a war in civilized times in a civilised country. The young journalist talked well, in that peculiar low, soft voice, and though he touched casually on the hardships his job had demanded, he seemed to shudder inwardly at the recollections. Those days in prison when he was taken for a spy, those long tramps at the mouth of danger, the scenes of others' agony, all had left their mark, but had not succeeded in quenching the little sparkle of humour in his grey eyes and the whimsical curve of his mouth. There was courage too, in this little slip of a boy, built up perhaps from the time he had chosen his profession, though it must have run in his blood from a father who had laid down his life in the Great War. My first impressions of the war-journalist, formed after an hour's conversation by a blazing fire, were justified on a closer acquaintance which followed, for the rains still continued, and the fire-side was our chief resort. There were others too, that frequented this cosy corner.

The Round Lady

One was a large middle-aged lady who was always out of breath, for her proportions were generous and her step energetic, "Oh my dear" she would pant bouncing into a low arm-chair which she filled to the brim "this hair-dresser is quite hopeless, and my hair looks a wreck without its henna rinse, and oh, look, there is that nasty professor who passed me in the corridor without raising his hat and—what is this you're knitting? and have you seen that gaudy jumper Mrs. W. is knitting? it won't suit her one bit." . . . She suddenly gasped for breath, leaving us much amused. However, she was right in her observations. The professor was rather a prig. And that bright pink jumper would certainly clash with Mrs. W.'s red hair, but still, I thought "I'm glad I'm not in her bad books, my name would be mud otherwise." A sentiment which a good few of us shared, for this round lady of the lofty dimensions had a very sharp tongue indeed. And yet she was a kindly soul. I had seen several instances of it in her dealings with coolies and the lesser kind.

There were a few residents at the hotel who annoyed her. She said, "that suet pudding" meaning a pasty-faced elderly gentleman who had not a single intelligent word to say for himself, was one of them. There was also a young Jewish girl of eighteen who was "a perfect ninny." She fell for every good-looking male that crossed her path, and after seeing a Robert Taylor picture, she was insufferable. I had the misfortune to sit next to her during the film, and I was literally sick at the end of it. Wasn't he handsome? wasn't he just too cute? oh and his smile. Wasn't he just too divine? I felt I hated Robert Taylor although he is quite a favourite of mine among the stars.

I think people as a rule are inclined to be intolerant, and youth is especially so. When I look back the people I met, I feel that perhaps I have not done them justice; that I have over-estimated some, underrated others, and been needlessly impatient with the rest. There are still heaps and heaps more people I'd like to tell of, people whose mode of life, morals, and ideals are different to mine. Human nature is a wonderful thing, and to try and fathom it, even if you do fail, is to move in sympathy with a universe that does not shelter two natures exactly alike.

PROHIBITION

(With malice to none)

Many of you, no doubt,
Prohibition talk about;
Little do ye know
That it is a blow
To the many 'jees,
Who sit at ease
At the counters
Gath'ring coffers;
And pouring nouttangs
To the Pandurangs.

Now let us round about the City go
And see whether people say yes or no.

Says Governor of Bazaar Bhendi, Beg,
That he must have his Brandy peg,
And if he does not have it,
His regime will be unfit.

Says Rao Saheb Nanoo of Chichpookli,
That he must have his bottle of Elchi,
And if Sarcar does not comply,
He will have his own supply.

Says dada of Phoibawdi,
That he must have his taddi,
And if this is not had in plenty,
Nobody will have a pair of dhothy.

Then the Goawalla Doming Costa
Says he must have his Bewda,
And if this is not had in Bazaar Cheera,
He will somehow bring Pheni from Goa.

Finally the gora Saheb Sir John Frisky
Says he must have Johnie Walker Whisky,
Though he will be given a licence,
Says, is not enough to talk nonsense.

Now Finance Minister, take my tip,
And beforehand well posted keep,
Remember yours is a Lathe charge,
But blue bottles are on the Liquor barge.
Personally I like the measure,
'Cause it'll enlarge my treasure;
But please don't Lathe charge levy
On the Hornby Road Irani's tea.

Before parting, allow me to suggest
That you change the 'e' for 'i' to test
The force of Bill you mean to introduce
To enrich the millhands' empty bourse.

—AMBROSE.

CULT OF THE COW

Aryans Venerated Her As A Goddess

(By ANGELO MOSES)

The cow has occupied a prominent place in the outlook of the sons of Bharatavarsha ever since the Aryans set their foot on the Indian soil. Our Aryan ancestors had an exemplary veneration towards bovine cattle. Dr. MacDonnel admirably sums up the influence of the cow upon Indian life and thought: "To no other animal has mankind owed so much, and the debt has been richly repaid with a veneration unknown in other lands. So important a factor has the cow proved in Indian life and thought that an exhaustive account of her influence from the earliest times of the world would form a noteworthy chapter in the history of civilization."

The predominant influence exercised by agriculture and cattle wealth absorbed the mental outlook of the Aryans. With this recognition of the importance of cattle and the guarded protection of cattle wealth by the ancient Aryans, emerges to the surface the supreme importance and exaltedness of the cow in their view. And we find this revealed in a large measure in the literature of the Vedic and the post-Vedic periods.

Essential Component

According to Sukra, the cow is included among the components of an ideal household. Hymn 19 of the Rig Veda is an instance in point: "We call thee cowherd, let him take out these cows; let him pasture them in the fields; let him bring them back to the house; he pastures them on all sides. May he come home safe! O Cowherd! pasture the cows in all directions and bring them back. Pasture them in the various parts of the earth and bring them back." Commenting upon this memorable verse, Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt remarks "that we shall seek in vain in the entire range of Sanskrit literature for a passage in which the humble hopes and wishes of simple agriculturists are so naturally depicted."

Even more emphatic passages are those supplied by the hymnal of the Atharva Veda. There is a charm in the form of prayer for the prosperity of cattle. The Aryan votary invokes Vayu, Savitar, Brihaspati, Ammavati and the whole band of beneficent supernaturals to keep their flocks together and safely conduct them home on their return from pastures.

"I pour together the milk of the cows. I pour together strength and sap with ghee. Poured together shall be our herds, constant shall be the cows with the owner of the cows. I have brought hither the sap of the grain. Brought hither are our heroes, brought hither to this house are our wives." The intensity of the love towards the cow generated by individual instinct and the economic contribution of the cow to human well being are most sincerely reflected in this passage.

Intense Affection

In another passage the same theme is harped upon with characteristic eloquence. It invokes godly help to unite the flocks of cattle and lead them to the stables of the owner. It prays for the prosperity of the cows and the plenty of their seed and their faithfulness to their owner. "Right here come, ye cows, and prosper here like the saka-bird! And right here do ye beget (your young)! May you be in accord with me! Attach yourselves, O cows, to me as your possessor; may this stable here cause you to prosper! Upon you, growing numerous and living, may we, increasing in wealth, alive, attend!"

The last sentence is the crowning of affection afforded by the Aryans to the cow. Another hymn invokes Arundhati to empty the horn of plenty upon the Aryan stables and protect the cows when on pasture. Hymn VI, 70 embodies a charm to secure attachment of a cow to her calf.

Zealous Protection

Besides these positive invocations, the hymnal of Atharva Veda contains many passages wherein cow-killing is deprecated as the most heinous of crimes. Hymn V, 18 of the Atharva Veda is a standing condemnation of any encroachment on the life of the cow. Under pain of moral damnation, the cow cannot be slaughtered. The Aryan agriculturist fills the atmosphere with importunities against the killing of cows and this hymn reveals it in a striking manner. "Enveloped (is she) in her skin as an adder with evil poison; do not, O Prince! (eat the cow) of the Brahmana; sapless, unfit to be eaten, is that cow." (Verse 3). In a letter verse (verse 11) he threatens the perpetrator of the crime with vindictive Nemesis and sings: "The cow herself, when slaughtered, comes down upon the Vaithavyas who had roasted for themselves the last she-goat of Kesariprabhanda."

According to Manu, cow-killing is an Upapataka, and the Hindu law according to Vasistha inflicts a Taptakrikkhara penance upon the perpetrator of the crime, dressed in the raw hide of the cow if that culprit chances to be a Brahmana. According to that familiar verse of the Mahabharata, "All that kill, eat and permit the slaughter of cows rot in hell for as many years as there are hairs on the body of the cow slain." Capital punishment was inflicted on those who either stole, hurt or killed a cow or abetted others to do so, and Kautilya lays down: "Whoever hurts or causes another to hurt, or steal or causes another to steal a cow, should be slain."

Embodiment Of Prosperity

It is thus evident that the sanctity of the cow is a prominent feature of Hinduism. The orthodox Hindu venerates the cow and regards it as the divine embodiment of plenty and prosperity.

Dr. McDonnel writes: "Among the domestic animals known to Rig Veda.....cattle however occupy the chief place. Cows were the chief form of wealth. No sight gladdens the eye of the Vedic Indian more than the cow returning from the pasture and licking her calf fastened by a cord; no sound more musical to his ear than the lowing of the milch kine. To him, therefore, there was nothing grotesque in the poet exclaiming: 'As the cows low to their calves near the stalls, so we praise Indira with our hymns' or 'like unmilked kine will have called aloud (lowed) to thee, O hero! (Indra!)! This is the superb attitude of the Aryans which made them weave a web of praise and glory round the name of the cow and thus lend her a grander appearance.

CABARET GIRLS WHO WORE GAS MASKS

London Newspaper Pays Two Farthings As Damages For Alleged Libel

Damages of one farthing on each of two publications complained of were awarded against a newspaper which issued a poster and also commented on a photograph of cabaret girls wearing gas masks, says the "News Chronicle"

The action was by Emcee, Ltd., proprietors of Murray's Club, Beak Street, W., who sued Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), Ltd., for alleged libel. Defendants denied that the words complained of were a libel, and alternatively pleaded that part of the publication was "by leave and licence" and that all of it was fair comment.

The case was heard by Mr. Justice Singleton and a special Jury in the King's Bench Division.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., (for the plaintiffs), said the complaint was that the newspaper's comment suggested that they conduced the business of Murray's, the well-known dining and supper club, in a very unseemly manner.

On March 20, 1938, the "Sunday Pictorial" exhibited on the streets a poster bearing the words: "Shocking Cabaret Joke."

"SHOCKING PICTURE"

The paper itself published a photograph of cabaret girls dancing and wearing gas masks. Alongside were the words:

"Look at this shocking picture! The whole world, terrified at the terrible trend of events, was wondering what could happen next . . . Barcelona was being bombed into one great sprawling cemetery . . . and Murray's Club, London, had the audacity to stage a grim show like this—to entertain the public!

"We pray that London will never be insulted by such a vile and atrocious breach of decent taste again."

The publication, Sir Patrick continued, was about the time that the A.R.P. campaign was being started in London. The staff manager of Murray's Club, Mr. Mathew Davidson, happened to be appointed air raid warden for his district and conceived the idea of helping A.R.P. by getting an official to come one night to the club to lecture.

The evening went off as arranged. During a rehearsal in the afternoon, however, the cabaret apparently conceived the idea of advertising their individual troupe and obtaining some publicity of their own.

After the rehearsal, while Press photographers were present, a Miss Teddy Ashton, who ran the troupe, got a few of the girls to wear gas masks and stand in attitudes as though they were dancing.

This was not at the invitation of Murray's Club, Sir Patrick said.

TAKINGS FELL OFF

Unfortunately, however, one of the photographs was published by the "Sunday Pictorial" with the comment he had mentioned.

Sir Patrick added that publication of the alleged libel did so much harm that there was a drop of £200 a month in the club's takings afterwards.

Mr. Davidson, giving evidence, said that the cabaret girls gave a performance only in the evening. They never wore gas masks during the evening performance.

Mr. Birkett, in cross-examination, asked: "If this picture was really a representation of a cabaret show, would you agree that it ought to be condemned?"—Yes.

Mr. Davidson said he did not see an air raid warden stop the cabaret girls from beginning their show wearing gas-masks.

Mr. Birkett, opening the defendants case, submitted that Murray's Club did not care anything for the serious side of A.R.P., but used it for publicity purposes.

Mr. Clifford Ratcliffe, chief A.R.P. instructor for Westminster, who was present when Mr. Bennett, an A.R.P. official, made an appeal for volunteers, said: "The proceedings became rather frivolous. The cabaret girls were lined up, wearing respirators, ready to come on to the floor. I held my hands out and 'shooed' them away. I told them that they were not to go on.

"Mr. Davidson remonstrated with me and tried to persuade me to withhold my action and led the thing go on as pre- arranged. He said, 'I cannot see any harm in it'."

The judge postponed entering judgment, pending argument as to costs.

Some people were visiting a couple, and happened to mention their dog, a big mongrel.

"He's just like one of the family," said the pup's proud mistress.

"Which one?" asked her hostess.

Adventures On Wheels

GOOD-BYE TO CUBA

By SHROFF, GANDHI & KHARAS.

II

There is much to see in Havana and the two weeks we stayed there, passed away rapidly in sight-seeing. Like all the other Cuban towns, Havana, too, has the Central Park around which the life of this busy and thriving town centers. On one side of the park are the two big buildings, one being the Capital and the other the National Theatre. Opposite to these buildings and on the other side of the park, are built the main buildings in town which are used as hotels and banks.

Joining the Central Park to the sea drive is the beautiful and broad avenue of Pasoo de Marti Prado, resembling very much the Ramble Avenue in Barcelona, Spain. During the day time, the avenue affords, a cool and shady walking space, while in the evenings, people come to take a stroll in the cool sea breeze, or sit in pairs on the benches, to whisper words of love and romance. Coming out of this avenue, the long marine drive, known as the Avenue Macos o Malason begins.

Monuments Galore

On this avenue, there have been built many beautiful monuments and statues. Going towards Vedado, the fashionable suburb of Havana, comes the Macoo Park where stands the statue of Macoo, the Cuban hero, who fell during the last struggle for the liberty of Cuba. It is a bronze statue, showing Macoo in the act of reining in a fiery steed. Further on is the monument of Maine, which the Cubans built, to revere the memory of those aboard the ill-fated U.S.A. battleship "Maine" which was blown up in the Havana harbour on February 15, 1898, thereby bringing the American government to the side of the Cubans against Spain.

From this monument, the road turns inwards and goes through the suburb of Vedado. Situated on a small hill and commanding a good view of the university section, is the grand monument of Jose Miguel Gomez, the second President of the Cuban Republic. On the return journey, we passed by the side of a big fortress, which is now used as a jail. At the end of the Avenue de la Independsneia and the beginning of Reina, is the beautiful church of the Sacred Heart. The other side of Avenue Antonio Macoo o Maleoon is also very beautiful and interesting. In front of the Presidential Place and facing the ocean, is the statue of Maximo Comez, seated on a spirited charger.

Standing on the Maleoon and facing the La Cabana Fort, is the monument of Jose de la Laxy Caballero, who was a striking figure in the revolutionary annals of his country. The inscription on the base roads, "Education is not just to provide a career in life, its purpose is to temper the soul." Further on are situated the docks and customs where the drive becomes narrow and congested. After passing the piers of San Fransico, and those of the Cunard, Grace, United Fruit and Munoon Lines, we came up to the Central Railway Station, joined amongst residential quarters.

Senate House

In Havana the Capitol building or the Senate House is very imposing from outside and interesting to go through the inside. A fee is charged to all visitors, which I was told goes to the twenty guides working in it. With the guide who could speak English, we visited the lower house, which is represented by 162 members, while the Senate has 36 members. We were also pointed out 60 different kinds of marbles brought from France, Spain and Italy, which are used in the construction. The building is built of Cuban Lime stone, and highly polished. The cellings are richly painted in gold and beautiful colours by artists from Europe and America.

The monumental statue, which represents the Republic is wonderful. It is built of brass, gilded with gold and is the work of sculptor, Angelo Zauelli of Rome. It was brought to this country in three parts and weighs several tons. The big and long state hall—The Hall of Lost Steps—is used as a reception room or when big balls are given. Just beneath the big dome, which is 318 feet high, is fixed in the floor a diamond of great value, to mark the starting point, known as the zero kilometer, of the Central Highway.

It is said that President Machado, who built this edifice and several other beautiful monuments, was a very cruel man, for he taxed the people very much and oppressed the poor.

He became so hated that the Cuban Government have removed two pannels in which his figure appears, from the door leading to the Reception Hall and which had been placed there with other pannels to represent the history of Cuba. Obtaining a special permit, we climbed up to the top of the dome, from where we got a beautiful bird's eye view of Havana.

The Cubans are very fond of music and dancing and every night the cabarets and dancing halls are packed with people, till a late hour. The music is very fast, so also are their dances of Romba, Denzen and other national dances. When heard for the first few times, their music appeals, but there being no variety, one soon gets tired of it.

A Poignant Episode

On Sundays, the Cubans love to visit their beautiful cemetery and put flowers on the graves of their beloved departed ones. The cemetery in Havana is noted for the beautiful tombs, rich in sculpture work. A big mausoleum has been built by a certain club, with two underground dungeons, in which cavities have been made to put the coffins of the departed members. This method of burying saves not only space, but leaves no necessity to build expensive tombs.

The tomb of the "Inocenttes—Innocents", reminds the visitor of the sad fate of eight young students wrongly murdered. These boys, for the eldest was not more than 16 years old, were visiting the cemetery one day and happened to say something which reflected on the character of the dead Colonel Conzalo Castanon. A soldier heard them and they were reported to the military authorities. Forty-three students were arrested and tried and they were proved innocent and acquitted. The result of the trial enraged the military authorities, and they were tried again by a sham court. All of them were found guilty and eight of them were chosen by lots to be shot down. The father of one of the boys, who was very rich, offered to give his wealth if the life of his son could be spared but in vain.

Tax Officials

As the Cuban Law requires that the visitor should have an out-bound ticket, before the deposit, which he has paid, can be returned, we took with us the receipt from the Ward Line agents and with our passports properly visaed for Mexico, we went to the immigration office for our deposit money. Although there was still one hour more before the afternoon recess period, we were asked to come "maniana", i.e., to-morrow. This postponing to "maniana" is very frequent in this country and nothing can be done on the spot.

The custom authorities were also like the immigration people. After being taken to the custom authorities, we were finally asked to go and see a third man. All that we had come to ask was what they were going to do to our fire-arms now that we were leaving the country. Several people in the office were consulted and of course each one had his or her share of say in the matter. At last a form was produced and an old man sat down to fill it, while four or five people stood around him to help him in doing it. A few forms were wrongly filled in and destroyed.

Then when everything seemed to be going on all right, some dispute arose between the old man and one of the fellows standing around. A long argument about which we could not make anything, it being in Spanish, ended in the old man refusing to fill in the form. After some persuasion the form was finally filled and our signatures attached to it. It was arranged that we should take our fire-arms to the Ward Line Pier and leave them there with the Port authorities, until we went on board the ship. As the old man had worked a few minutes overtime, he tried to squeeze us out of another 5 dollars but they could not succeed this time.

Welcome Departure

We had, however, to take the man who was to accompany us to the pier in a taxi, as he refused to come with us walking or in a bus. This was not the only occasion on which we had to pay a government employee his conveyance charges, because when a man was sent to the shipper's office and when he came to hand over papers and tickets on the boat, we had to pay the taxi fare as otherwise they refused to do it.

Even our last moments on this island were made bitter by the man who stood at the end of the gangway to collect head-tax from passengers leaving the country. Each of us had to pay twenty-five cents, but as we had no change, we asked the man to allow one of us to go on board the ship and change the five dollar bill, as we did not wish to take with us Cuban money, which he would be bound to give us if we changed the note with him. He was rude enough not to show us even this little consideration. We were right glad when the boat came out of the narrow channel leading to the docks and entered the deep waters, on her way to Mexico.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend wants to know if a "blush" is something you run into in the study of ornithology.

That swishing sound that follows a domestic storm is caused by the "casting of daggers."

A Page For Women

BEAUTY SALOON FOR CONVALESCENTS

BECAUSE Miss Helen Murphy, superintendent of the Manhattan General Hospital of New York City, ardently believes that a woman's morale is more quickly restored by a few specialized beauty treatments, she has supervised the installation of a most modern salon in her hospital.

Here a convalescent may be given a course of facials, a permanent wave, or a series of scalp treatments. When she leaves the hospital she faces the world meticulously groomed and attractive, instead of as a bedraggled female just over a physical shock inviting the pity of all who see her.

Such an innovation is strong proof that the old cosmetic taboo is practically extinct. No longer must a woman hang her head in shame or feel the least bit self conscious, for using aids to make her more beautiful. Open discussion among woman of which formula helped most is the accepted thing.

For years psychologists and psychiatrists have been stressing that renewed pride in one's appearance is a certain sign of recovery from a mental, physical or emotional illness. And now when doctors of medicine, who have long scoffed at the value of cosmetics, embrace beauty treatments as a finishing touch to a cure, women may be assured that cosmetics have earned a permanent place of service.

After all, inherent in women is a desire to attract or to be attractive. When she is conscious of looking her best she feels better and adjusts more easily to general society. This desire may be more latent in some women, than in others, but it is there, and under the proper encouragement or tutelage, it will flower.

Personally I have seen a despondent, drab, farmer's wife blossom into an energetic county worker after she had been given six weeks of supervised reconditioning of hair, skin and figure.

I have also seen untapped talents make their appearances in young girls who were shown just how beautiful they could be. One outstanding salon has case histories in their files telling how the acquisition of "beauty" has given women and girls impetus for richer, happier lives.

All this indicates that the girl or woman who keeps in step with the march of beauty is more likely to taste the richer essences of living than her sister, who like the old-fashioned doctor, ignores the benefits of grooming aids and those which enhance natural beauty.

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Miss Jhini Raghina, who is well-known as an all-round sportswoman, was recently awarded the first prize in the Rifle-shooting competition held by the Parsi Club of Indore.

Mrs. Ramabai Tamhane, President of the Mahila Mandal, Municipal Councillor and well-known social worker of Kalyan.

"I look years younger

since using Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream"

A snow-white cream that cleanses thoroughly and gives a rose-petal softness and freshness to your skin —that describes Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.

Perfect Cold Cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear—wrinkles are smoothed away—and sagging skin tissues are revitalized.

As a finishing touch, use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Tonic. It cleanses the pores, counteracts excessive oiliness, and stimulates circulation. Perfect Skin Tonic will give your skin that fresh and youthful appearance everyone admires.

Start using Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Skin Tonic today, and be convinced you can look years younger. You will never again experiment with other face creams and lotions.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. B, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

MOTHER WHO KILLED INVALID SON GETS REPRIEVE

Judge's Compassion For Woman Who Attempted Suicide After Gassing Child From Merciful Motives

Mr. Justice Stable, passing his first death sentence in mail week, on a Manchester woman who had killed her three-year-old invalid son, and sat in the dock with her head buried in her hands, told her:

"You need not be the least alarmed The jury have given a very, very strong recommendation to mercy and that will be forwarded to the Home Secretary at once.

"It will be endorsed by myself and you may take it as a matter of absolute and complete certainty that you will be reprieved and that your case will receive the most sympathetic attention.

"So do not feel unduly agitated by what has happened here this afternoon."

The judge asked Mr. Fraser Harrison, her counsel, to explain to her what he had said, and when she intimated that she had understood, he said: "Take her away and make her comfortable."

She collapsed and had to be carried below.

Earlier, while the jury had been considering their verdict, Mr. Justice Stable had directed the warders to see that the woman was given a cup of tea.

Mrs. Margaret Lousie McAuley (37), had been found guilty at Manchester Assizes of murdering her young son, Eric John, who had pneumonia and a gland condition which made him delicate, says the "News Chronicle'.

She had herself suffered years of ill-health and the police described her as "a woman of sterling character who has had a sad life."

Mr. E. Errington (prosecuting), said that Mr. McAuley returned from a football match to find his wife lying on the floor of their shop in Liverpool with the child in the crook of her arm and a gas tube between them.

There had been discussion between husband and wife about their fish and chip business which was failing.

Lindsay McAuley said that there was a quarrel, and his wife said that she was going to sell the business.

"DESPERATION!"

Sergeant Morris, of the Liverpool Police, said that in a statement to him Mrs. McAuley said:

"I did not take him out of badness. I thought he would be one

(Continued On Page 44)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Upton Sinclair's Brilliant New Novel

"LITTLE STEEL" IS THE STORY OF LABOUR AND CAPITAL IN AMERICA

LITTLE STEEL, a novel, by Upton Sinclair, T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London, 7s. 6d.

A new novel by Upton Sinclair is a literary event of importance. "Little Steel," his latest, is undoubtedly one of the finest and most directly purposeful things he has written so far. It is interesting to note that with this, the sixtieth of his published works, he recently celebrated his sixtieth birthday. May he live long to give us more such books!

PROBLEM OF CAPITALISM DRAMATIZED.

"Little Steel" is a masterfully-drawn and compelling picture of labour and entrenched capital at historical cross-purposes, as illustrated by events in a steel mill. Though, as usual, the book is written with the set purpose of depicting social and economic issues, it does not preach, nor is it sour or bitter. Upton Sinclair presents the problem of the steel mills—indeed, the problem of capitalism—in dramatic terms. What is more, he brings to life his characters—Walter Quayle, the kindly and bewildered mill-owner who finally escapes from his anomalous life through his love for his daughter; Mathew and Ernestine Joyce, the sleek and serpentine industrial counsellors; Jennie and Chewie, representative of the new American youth; and the lovable Clum Jinkins.

HUMANITY AND HUMOUR.

The background against which these characters appears is one of unrest in the steel mills, strikes and strike-breakings, heroic Trade Union organizers and brutal hirelings paid to beat up the militant workers. It is the story of a steel mill in America but, equally, it is the story of capitalism in all countries. Parallel cases are not inconceivable even in India!

Upton Sinclair with K. A. Abbas in the grounds of Upton Sinclair's home in Pasadene, California.

On such themes, one always expects Sinclair to be authentic. He knows what he is writing about and the result is an unanswerable case against private ownership of key industries. But, as a novel, too, it is excellent for Sinclair has invested it with his characteristic humanity and humour. The end of the story where the mill-owner, by a clever manipulation of incidents, finds himself as an alleged Red agitator in a Southern Jail—a victim of the very system which he once upheld—is brilliant. It symbolizes the disillusionment which even capitalists must face one day.

K. A. ABBAS.

Spirit Of Indian Civilisation

THE SPIRIT OF INDIAN CIVILISATION: By Dhirendranath Roy. (University of Calcutta) 1938.

The writer has been a Professor of Philosophy at Manila in the Philippine Government University. He has subsequently travelled over the world. After his long experience of the various types of civilisations, peoples and men, and after his deep study of various social and cultural problems he has written this book in defence of the spirit of Indian civilisation. The book is not a continuous development of a theme which he wants to expound and to prove, but a collection of essays or articles written on various occasions. Hence his presentation is disjointed. It is not a continuous, logical and integrated whole. There are many gaps from the point of view of the subject matter and many lacunae from the point of view of treatment. Prof. Radhakrishnan alone has succeeded well in expounding the philosophy and spirit of Indian civilisation in his various books.

The author's book leaves the impression of a laboured apology which is not good for any real exposition of the spirit of our culture. The present reviewer is a great admirer of the fundamental values and spirit of our noble civilisation. But it requires a thorough, inspired and critical exposition. It should not be merely descriptive, superficially comparative, and partially historical. What others say need not count with us. We should expound it for its human virtues and universal values.

The writer has a sturdy faith in our culture. Hence he should show how our ideas, beliefs and institutions would solve the internal and external cultural conflict which is going on in India. No doubt, Western Civilisation is not all good. But is it all bad? Is ours all good? If not, what new tendencies would be like to see being developed or new adjustments being made? Mere advocacy of our old spirit would not do. You must apply it to our own and world problems and show how they will be solved.

The author is merely trying to refute some charges brought against our social ideas and practices by Western critics. This in itself is, however, not fully done nor is sufficient by itself. Indian civilisation must be conceived and expounded as a whole if such books are to have a permanent value and to remove misrepresentations about it. No doubt, Indian civilisation is original and integrated. It has also shown a continuity, an adaptability and a movement, but these alone will not mean its strength and its appeal to-day. Much more is necessary in the modern world of changed environment and altered needs. Does it and can it satisfy them successfully? No doubt, a new evaluation of Indian culture is good. But its fitness to survive must be proved more scientifically and philosophically.

The author has dealt with following topics: Meaning of civilisation. Is it progress? Mystical Indianism, Culture and Ideal of India, the sacred Ganges and the Jumna, the cultural guru of the past, position of our women, new fetish of sex equality, the meaning of caste and its confusion, the standard of living, bogey of individuality, our cultural renegades and light of optimism.

None of these chapters are exhaustive or complete in themselves. Many of them are purely sentimental expositions of very little value to-day. His ideas about indian spirit are contained only in a few chapters, such as mystical Indianism, culture and ideal of India and the meaning of caste and its confusion. They are not satisfactorily dealt with.

His main conclusion seems to be that Indian civilisation has an organic unity and its chief characteristics are its mysticism, seeing unity in diversity, its love of both man and nature, its love of diversity, its spirit of harmony, adjustment and toleration, its recognition of various stages in man's individual and social growth, its sense of individual simplicity and social responsibility and a few others. All these are good but they have to be applied and worked to-day, in order not only to make our life possible, but also good and great, not only that of the privileged few, but of all of us who live in this land and breathe the spirit of its civilisation.

S.V.P.

URDU PERIODICALS

JAMEA (Delhi).—The January issue is as usual full of well-written articles. The first twenty-five pages are devoted to a review of world politics during the year 1938. Prof. M. Mujib describes the chief features of Islamic culture and calls upon the Musalmans to lead a life of action and not of stagnation. In another article the writer who wants to keep himself anonymous, criticises the policy of the Muslim League and reminds the Musalmans that if they want to score a victory over the Congress, they should do so by making sacrifices. The movement known as "Pakistan" is explained in another article. The writer calls it impracticable and impossible of realisation and avers that it is based on pessimism and nothing else. Mr. Abdul Ghafur explains the meaning of education and advises the teachers to see that the individuality of the students is developed in such a way as to make them pillars of the national edifice. Dr. Dube of the Benares University discusses some important key industries for India and suggests that all the provincial Governments should work in a united manner in order to make India an industrial country as well.

MAARIF (Azamgarh).—The February number opens with an article by the editor, Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi, in which he refers to the wonderful change brought about in the world by the teachings of the Prophet of Islam and exhorts the present-day Musalmans to practise those teachings if they want to rise and become a great nation once again as they were before. Hakim Saiyed Abdul Hai's article headed "Armaghan-e-Ahbab" in which he describes his visit to Delhi some forty-five years ago, is continued. Saiyed Sabahuddin contradicts some of mis-statements made by European historians about Babur's death and opines that the account as given by Gulbadan Begum and Abul Fazl are true and authentic. Notes, reviews and gleanings are well-maintained.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore).—The February number opens with Saiyed Akhtar Irfani's article on the non-humorous or serious aspect of Akbar's poetry and in this connection gives selections from his poetry and pays a well-merited tribute to it. Shaikh Tassadduq Husain gives a life-sketch of Husaini, who was afterwards raised to the status of Nawab Taj Mahal by Nasiruddin Haidar Shah of Lucknow. Prof. Ragopati Sahai deals, in an article, with Pandit Brij Narayen Chakbast's poetry and gives excerpts to show his greatness as an Urdu poet. Mr. Yakub Khan throws light on the terrible illiteracy as prevailing in India and refers to the U. P. Government's measures to remove it. In the poetry section poems by Jagdish Sahai Saksena, Faiyazuddin Ahmad, Mirzi Jafar Ali Khan Asar and Pandit Indarjit Sharma will repay perusal. Chakbast's photograph adorns this issue.

BAHAI (Bombay).—This is the organ of the Bahai Association of Bombay and is published every month from the Bahai Hall, Krishna Building, Bori Bunder. The issue for January and February is a combined number and contains several readable articles both in Urdu and Persian, expounding the Bahai religion and philosophy. They are well-written and breathe the spirit of freedom of thought and tolerance. People interested in the teachings of Hazrat Bahaullah will do well to read this monthly.

SCIENCE (New Delhi).—In the issue for the last quarter of the year 1938, Dr. M. Abdul Aziz of the Muslim University refers, in an article, to some of the chemical actions which pertain to our daily life. It is very instructive inasmuch as it makes several suggestions by which we can make the best use of some of the natural resources at our disposal. Mahshar Abidi translates an article in which light is thrown on two aspects of animals' life, the one is that some animals possess the power of reasoning while some other animals possess the power of expressing their feelings. It is illustrated and the writer refers to the habits, natural and acquired, of several animals illustrating his point. Professor Jwala Parshad's article, "Psychology of Rumour" has been translated by Vali-ur-Rahman. It deals with the various rumours spread in connection with the Bihar earthquake and proves that most of the rumours were either exaggerated or had no foundation at all. M. Zakaria deals with that period of the Abbaside rule which is well-known for the patronage given to learning. The portion devoted to 'gleanings' is very interesting for it describes the progress made in the realm of science in various countries and refers to the important inventions made in western countries.

ISMAT (Delhi).—The March number is as usual full of interesting articles. The story entitled "Hakimji" by the greatest humorous writer of Urdu, Mirza Farhatullah Beg, is highly entertaining

Pleasant Homes

New Trends In House Planning

As Exemplified In Model Houses Being Constructed At New York World's Fair

THE arrangement of the rooms in the model houses is the real news in the "Town of Tomorrow" now under way at the New York World's Fair. Archetectually, about half of the houses are modern and half traditional.....all are pleasant, practical, acceptable. In materials, equipment and construction they will represent the most up-to-date developments and the plans reflect important trends in layouts.

It takes imagination and courage to have the entrance of the house through the garage, as it is in the design of one of the houses. But yet the idea is logical once you stop to think how the entrance is made through the garage. So in this house a double garage is the street entrance, with all kitchen and service facilities of the house likewise on the street side. Thus the living rooms may overlook the garden to the rear where no service details can interfere with spaciousness and privacy. On this back side of the house there is a gracious portico which serves as a private entrance.

Dignified Approach

But about that garage entrance on the front, which is probably bothering you plenty—with doors of interesting design, it can provide an approach that is entirely dignified and appropriate as you can see by the illustration on this page. Inside the garage, the floors are tiled, and the walls are guess what—wall papered! And, of course, you'd have to find another place for storing your debris. An attractive entrance leads from this garage into the centre hall and thence into the living room.... no more leading visitors through a disreputable basement.

Another more expensive house has the three major downstairs rooms (living room, dining room and centre hall) so arranged with sliding partitions that they can be thrown together into one huge ballroom nearly sixty feet long. Thus is an occasionally used feature of a very elaborate house included in a medium-sized house in which all the space must be utilized all the time.

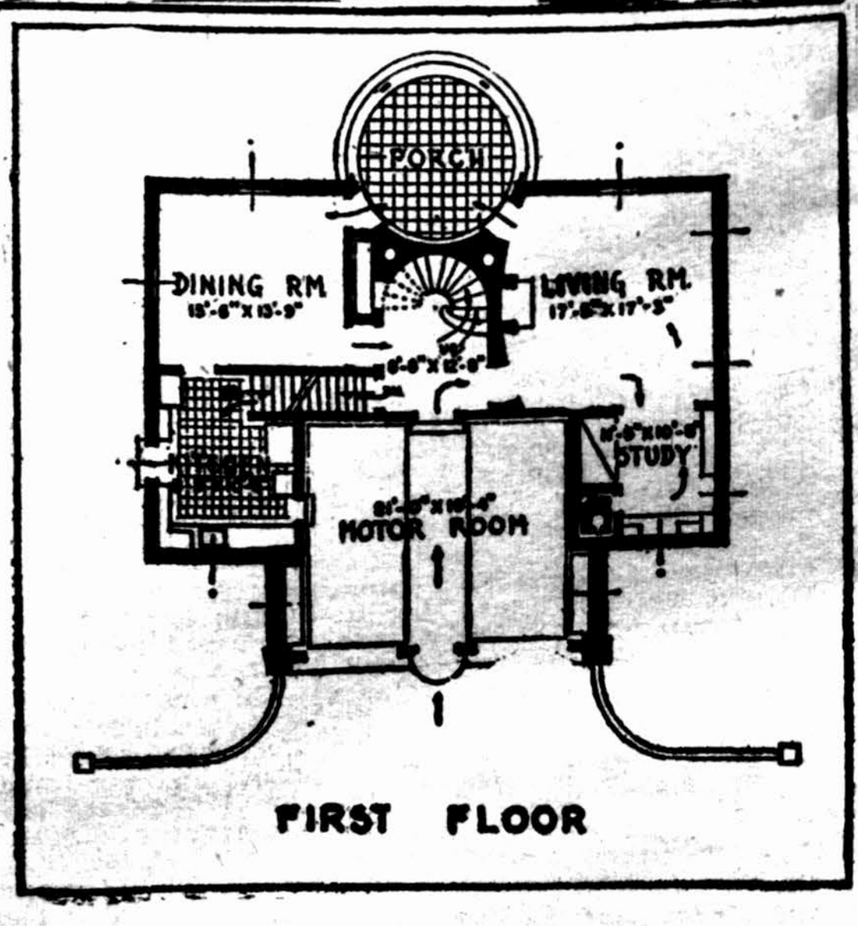
No Dining Rooms

None of the smaller houses in the World's Fair group will have dining rooms. But in most of them you will find rather gracious facilities for dining built into the plans. Our favourite, in a modern house, has a deep circular bay window designed as a dining alcove, with seats built around the bay and arranged for a round table. There is a drapery partition that can be drawn to close off this end of the living room when the table is being set or cleared.

A dining alcove is created in another of these houses by the use of a balcony rail, which makes an L around which cushioned seats will be built. All of the larger houses have dining rooms.

There is an indication from these plans that the old conservatory is coming back. In one of the traditional houses there is a conservatory like those of the

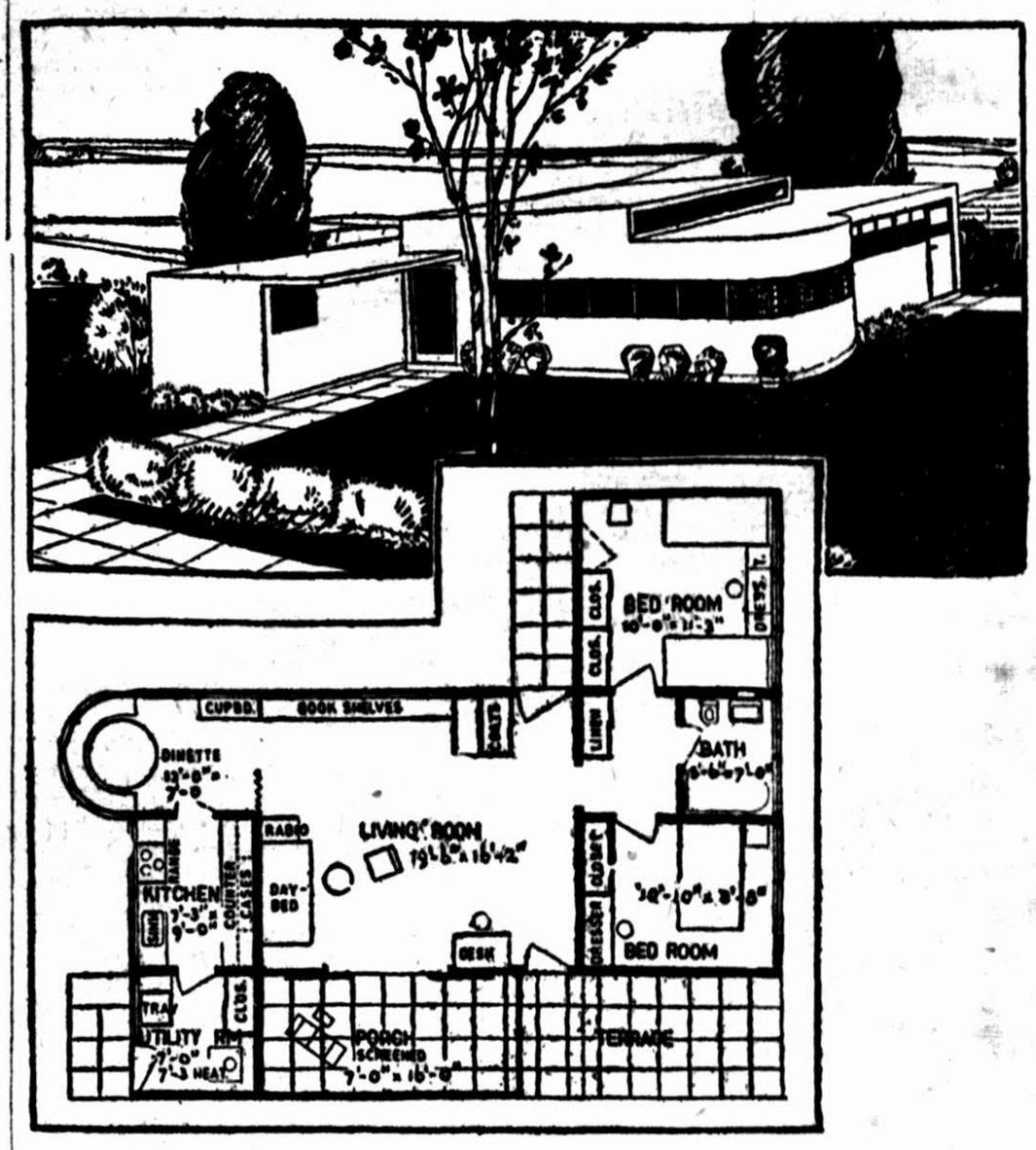
(Continued On Page 44)



Here is a house with the entrance through the garage. The kitchen and service departments of the house are also on the street side. A very practical idea when worked out so pleasingly.

CHARMING KITTEN PILLOWS OR PICTURES

A set of pictures or pillows with these kittens embroidered on will do wonders to every home. They aren't up to any mischief as you would expect them to be. They are merely wondering what could be done with a basket of yarn and flowers. Each design measures about 8-1/2 by 10 inches.



The trend away from dining rooms is illustrated in this modern house where the dining alcove is arranged in a bay. The space is normally a part of the living room although a curtain is planned to be drawn across to give privacy during preparation or clearing of meal.

NEW DEAL FOR RURAL BOMBAY

Congress Cabinet To Supply Cheap Transport To Villagers

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Unknown even to neighbours, in a little village called Almatti in Bijapur district, a retired Railway Engineer was spending eighteen hours a day, for four long years, to perfect a transport device now known as the 'guide-ways", claimed to be the first of its kind invented in the world and which may revolutionise rural life in India.

Mr. Skelton, the Engineer who was associated for over twenty years with an Indian State Railway had always hoped to utilise his experience for inventing an ideal vehicle which would prove most effective in establishing inter-communication among Indian villages. During his extensive travels, he had observed the terrible handicap under which the agriculturist in rural tracts suffered for want of cheap and quick transport. Mr. Skelton knew that a full fledged railway even with a narrow guage would be out of question for linking up villages in certain rural areas because of the exorbitant cost involved. He therefore evolved in 1924 a model which he called the "guide-ways," combining both the road and railway transport systems, in a manner so as to eliminate the expensive items in both, and retaining such of the devices as would ensure high speed.

Model Perfected

The model was almost perfect by 1927, Mr. Skelton having worked day and night and spent every pice of his earnings. It was patented the same year in India and later in Canada and Australia. But the success seemed to have come a little too early, because in spite of his efforts to get the Railway authorities and the Provincial Governments interested in the "guide-ways", the invention remained practically unknown and uncared for until the Congress accepted office.

First Guide-Way

"Will it pay?" was the query that proved an obstacle in the path of the "guide-ways" being made a popular transport system. It looked as though a People's Ministry was required for knowing what was good for the Indian villages. The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie who had been approached by Mr. Skelton in 1937 went into all the details regarding "guide-ways" and personally saw a model at Almati in Bijapur district. without further delay, the Congress Government allotted Rs. 8,000 for building the first experimental "guide-way", at the Government Central Workshops at Dapuri near Kirkee. The model was complete by November 1938, and it worked successfully on the 17th of the same month when a demonstration was arranged at Dapuri. The Minister for P.W.D. was the first passenger to cover a distance of nearly three furlongs in a "guide-way" claimed to be the first in the world. It had a speed of about 18 miles per hour.

How It Works

To a lay man, the "guide-way" presents itself something of a railway train with big rubber tyres that glide along a steel rail installed on a three feet wide concrete road specially built for the purpose. Two revolving pins known as "guide-pins" which are fixed in pairs to the underframes of carriages cling on to this solitary rail as the vehicles run up and down the fixed rail. The "guide-pins" revolve on ball and roller bearings when the train is in motion, so that friction is almost eliminated.

There are points and cross-overs as on ordinary railways for trains from the opposite direction to cross conveniently at stations or stopping places. At level crossings, the guide rail can be lowered easily by means of lever which can be handled by a single person.

Inventer Interviewed

Interviewed by me, Mr. Skelton said that the "guide-way" can be worked with a help of any engine run on steam, electricity or even charcoal gas. The engine and the vehicles are provided with rubber wheels which besides being economical facilitate quick and quiet transport. For small villages, Mr. Skelton suggests an 18 inch guage vehicle which can run on a 2 feet wide concrete road. For bigger villages he suggests a 2 1/2 feet guage vehicle running on 3 1/2 feet wide roads.

Referring to locomotives, Mr. Skelton said that for the present it would be necessary to have three standard types namely 100 h.p., 175 h.p. and 250 h.p. locomoives. A 100 h.p. locomotive is capable of hauling a gross load of about 75 tons. It can therefore easily convey 400 passengers at a speed of 18 miles per hour on an 18 inch guage. With a 2 feet guage in bigger villages, the speed can be increased to 30 miles and with 2 1/2 feet guage to 45 miles per hour.

Cheap Transport

Questioned about initial outlay, Mr. Skelton said that a 2 feet guage line 50 miles in length and complete with 3 locomotives, 10 passenger carriages and 30 goods waggons, will approximately cost about Rs. 20,000 per mile. This he said, was very cheap when compared with the cost required for a narrow gauge line of the same dimensions.

(Continued On Page 36)

Mr. C. Skelton, the inventor of the "Guide-ways"

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie is seen alighting from the first "Guide-ways" at Dapu ri.

Level-crossing arrangemen t: At the left, the man hold ing the handle has raised the rail into position to make through connection for the train to pass over the road safely. At the right, the rail is down to allow ro ad traffic such as motors and carts to cross the guide-ways line. They have a sm ooth easy run over without any bumps or jars.

Left.—The Guide-ways, fitted with cow-catchers and a trailer. Right.—The lower part of the Guide-ways showing rubber wheels and the guide-pins clutching the guide-rail.

A Short Story

Women Are Smart

By BARBARA ANN BENEDIST

YOU can't fool a woman. A smart woman I mean. Camille Squier was smart. So was Elena Talley. But there was a difference. Camille was better looking. She had charm and grace and could wear clothes. When she entered a room, men gravitated toward her. She knew this. And because she knew it, she was sure of herself.

Elena knew it, too. She knew there was no sense in making a conquest when Camille was around. If Camille took a fancy to your conquest, you might as well give up. You didn't have a chance with Camille as your competition. The best you could do was to retire gracefully no matter how much it hurt, and pretend not to care. That was the only way you could save your face.

Sometimes Camille stole your conquest just to be mean, just to show her superiority. So secretly Elena and all the other girls in their crowd hated Camille. Hated and criticized and copied.

This was the situation when Elena met Val Randall. She met him at a dance in January two weeks before she was due to leave with her family for the annual sortie to Miami. Val was a writer and soft spoken and gentle and understanding, and Elena knew she loved him before they had danced around the floor once. It was one of those things. You meet slews of men and then suddenly you meet one who is different, and it happens and there's nothing you can do about it.

The discovery confused her, changed her, carried her to dizzy heights and dropped her to depths of despair. She knew he loved her. She could see it in his eyes. She could feel it. She knew he was restraining himself because of convention. She knew he was

She knew he loved her.

afraid to say what was in his heart because he was afraid she wouldn't believe him.

It was rustrating. She couldn't tell him how she felt. It wouldn't ring true. Then she learned that he was going to Miami in January, and her heart beat with wild joy. Almost instantly horror replaced the joy. The crowd would be there. Camille would be there. Camille would take one look at Val Randall and that would be the end.

Elena was desperate. Before it hadn't mattered, because she hadn't really been in love. This was different. She couldn't let Val go without a fight. Even if it meant losing face, even if it meant humiliation and being laughed at, Val was hers. Camille couldn't have him. Somehow, some way she was going to beat Camille at her own game. How? The word beat against her brain. How could there be a way when Camille had never failed to win any man she wanted? There was only one hope. Elena had never really been in love before. Love might find a way.

Elena left with her folks for Miami on the 31st of January. Val was to come down a week later. Camille and Canadace Usher and Gail Sharon were already there. As always the four families would stay at the Whitlock Hotel on Miami Beach.

"Darlings!" Elena exclaimed when her three friends greeted her at the station. "I have the most wonderful news!'

Gail Sharon said bluntly! "I hope it's a flock of men. There's absolutely no one here. It's positively dull."

"Only one, darling. One lovely, adorable handsome man. He's a writer. His name is Val Randall. I met him at a dance two weeks ago." She turned to Camille. "A new conquest for you, my sweet. You'll adore him."

"Really?" said Camille, smiling faintly.

"He's the best looking thing you've ever laid eyes on!" Elena babbled on. "Oh, you'll love him. I can just see you two together. The best looking couple on the beach!"

"If he's as good looking as Jeff Burton, he must be an Adonis," Camille said. "I m quite satisfied with my present set-up, darling."

"You won't be," said Elena, "after you ve seen Val. I've told him all about you. He's dying to meet you"

And so Elena continued to talk about Val. For six days she talked about him whenever she could get anyone to listen. And mostly she talked to Camille. She kept harping on his good looks, his charm, his eagerness to meet the other girl. She talked about his writings, his manners, the things he said. She compared him with all the other men any of them had ever met. Her descriptions caused the other men to fade into a remote background.

Camille was bored. After two days of it she had heard enough. She was sick of the sound of Val Randall's name. Her replies to Elena's enthusiastic build-ups became sharp and irritated.

Then at last Val arrived, and Elena, entering the hotel with Camille and Candace and Gail and seeing him in the lobby, cried; "There he is! Oh, there's Val! Isn't he wonderful!" And she crossed the lobby to speak to him. The other girls trailed behind. Elena held her breath and then watched and waited.

Val looked at the other girls and looked at Camille. Camille's eyes were faintly puzzled, faintly shocked. Presently she excussed herself and went to her room. Elena found her there a half hour later.

"Wasn't he grand, darling! Wasn't he wonderful?'

Camille stifled a yawn. "Honey, you never did know what to look for in a man. I'm sorry, but please don't try to promote a romance between your writer and me, I'm quite satisfied with my present set-up.

Elena's face fell. But the moment she was outside the door, her eyes lighted with triumph. "He's only going to be here a week," she thought. "I can keep it up that long. Why, I can almost make her hate him." And then as she sped along the corridor toward where she had promised to meet Val, she thought: "It's love. I know it now. Otherwise, I wouldn't have been smart enough to think up such a brillant scheme."

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M. P. CLAIMS TO CURE CANCER BY PRAYER

"I have cured cancer, tuberculosis and pneumonia by laying-on of hands and prayer, and I shall defy the new Cancer Bill which forbids so-called unqualified persons to give advice in connection with the treatment of the disease."

This statement was made to the "News Chronicle" by Dr. S. J. Peters, Doctor of Laws, National Liberal M. P. for Huntingdon, and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Labour.

Dr. Peters strongly opposed the Minister of Health's decision to retain this ban in the Bill, and requested that the Whips should be taken off when it was discussed in the House of Commons.

"I shall defy this part of the law, as will hundreds of healers who are curing people in many parts of the country," he said to a "News Chronicle" reporter.

"IT WORKS."

"Many years ago, when I was very ill, a qualified doctor failed to help me. I heard of a woman at St. Ives who healed by laying on of hands and prayer. I sent for her and she made me well.

"Later it was discovered that I also had the power to heal in the same way. I don't care whether it is called faith, magnetism or any other name—the fact is it works.

"There is a woman living near Huntingdon who suffered from what the doctors called inoperable cancer. I laid my hands on her and prayed; after some weeks she was well. The cancers left her body, roots and all, and doctors later declared her free of the disease. You may go to see her yourself."

Dr. Peters then gave the name and address of the woman.

"A few years ago I was told about a man who was dying. I went to his cottage and relatives told me he could not live. I held out my hands to him and prayed for power to heal.

"That man, who did not know me, was suffering from double pneumonia and other complications. Within a month he was working in the fields.

"It is no use the medical profession denying these stories. People who, according to qualified doctors, were dying are still alive through this power which has been given to hundreds of men and women.

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IF YOUR FATHER BECOMES A CROOK SO THAT THE WORLD MAY KNOW YOU AS A GENTLEMAN

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

SAGAR

Answers THIS VITAL Question

IN

"Her Last Desire"

ON

THE 7TH APRIL

AT

MINERVA

BOMBAY

VISIT

THE FIFTH

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

NOW OPEN AT

AZAD MAIDAN

DHOBI TALAO

A variety of Quality Goods from Kashmere, Punjab, Sind, Madras, Mysore, Bengal, etc., on Exhibition and Sale at Manufactures prices.

AMUSEMENT PARK

A TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION

Admission Fee: Ans. 2.

Children: An. 1.

EVERY EVENING from 5 to 11-30

HUNS PICTURES'

DEVATA

EIGHTH WEEK

WEST-END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45

A SUPREME RELEASE!

B. E. S. T. WORKERS' DEMANDS TURNED DOWN

Directors' Decision Criticised: Union Leaders Urged To Approach Premier

Resolution requesting the Union leaders to approach the Prime Minister, Sjt. B. G. Kher, and acquainting him with the various grievances of the B.E.S.T. workers was unanimously adopted at a largely attended meeting of the Tram and Bus Drivers and Conductors held at Jinnah Hall on Thursday night. Sjt. Purshottum Tricumdas presided.

Sjt. Purshottum in his speech declared that the Board of Directors have finally announced their inability to concede any of the demands put forward by the Unions.

He was not at all surprised at the attitude of the Directors, who could if they had so desired, have easily granted the demands, regarding decrease in hours of work. While the Director can without compuction give 21 lacs to the Government, they had not the foresight to spend a couple of lacs on their own workers.

He regretted that the Directors had failed to realise the strength of the Unions. Mr. Purshottum severely criticized the attitude of certain officers of the Company and announced amidst cheers that the days of oppression would soon be over.

There was at present, their government, the Congress Government, to question a public utility concern like the B.E.S.T. and he hoped that, the Congress Government would certainly intervene in their dispute. However, he called upon them to rely solely on themselves and be ready when the time comes for them to use their final weapon, viz., that of strike. He hoped that the Directors would still reconsider their decisions and try to meet the demands of the workers which were only just and reasonable.

STUDENTS AND PROHIBITION

Mr. M. L. Shah, Secretary, Bombay, Students Union writes:

The Bombay Students Union have decided to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Prohibition Propaganda Board and The Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee in their respective work

I take this opportunity to request students to get enrolled as volunteers for the said work. I am confident that they will come forth in a great number to shoulder their share of the responsibility and work in making both the programmes successful.

Students desirous of rendering service for both or either are requested to intimate to the secretaries at the office of the Union, 48, Hughes Road, or see them there personally between 8 to 10 a.m. on any day. Application forms are available at the union office.

D. C. Kampte Takes Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Deputy Commissioner Mr. N. M. Kampte has been transferred to the Crimes Branch, C.I.D., Bombay City Police and assumed charge to-day.

Mr Kampte was in charge of the Branch before going to England for a course of special training at Scotland Yard and, it will be remembered, conducted a vigorous campaign against the Suttorias and Gambling Clubs in the City.

MEET THE STARS

WHO MADE

Nav-Jeevan

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST RELEASE

PRAISED by PRESS and PUBLIC!

AN UNIQUE STORY

You will see in it the Hero, the Heroine and other Principal Characters in Modern as well as Ancient Costumes and Settings.

CO-STARRING:

HANSA

Yet Another NEW STAR from BOMBAY TALKIES

and

RAMA SHUKUL

Who WON Universal Applause in "BHABI"

Unique Theme

Side-Splitting Comedy

Scintillating Songs

Alluring Dance-Duets

And many more situations of hilarity and excitement!

Supported By:—
MUMTAZ ALI
SAROJ BORKAR
V. H. DESAI
P. F. PITHAWALA
RAI MOHAN
RANI BALA

DAILY THREE SHOWS:
4-30—7-15—10 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays:
Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

ROXY

The two hearts pinned for each other .....

BUT

There stood a big barrier between them.....

It was none other than our own Society . . .

WHY . . . . . ?

SEE

Tumhari Jeet

(THE RISE)

—:Starring:—

Chaya Devi, Muzamil, Devbala, Ramola, Natwar, R. P. Kapoor, etc.,

AT

CAPITOL CINEMA ON 7th APRIL

This is a FILM CORPORATION PICTURE

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11570)

Wanted Experts in Textile, Toilet, Cement, Paper, Match and other modern industries. Apply sharp stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to the Managing Director, Vir Santan & Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 48, New Delhi. (11546)

128, PRIVATE CARS ON HIRE

Wanted Light Car on Hire. Two months 75|- per month. Apply Nesbit—Dixon's Compound—Love Lane, Byculla. (11581)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Enrol at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Expert coaching all commercial subjects. Commencing vacation batches. Fees moderate. (11580)

Public Notices

CHEAP INTER CLASS TICKETS.

CHEAP Inter Class Single Journey Tickets are now being issued between Bombay V. T. (including City Booking Offices), Byculla, Dadar and Cawnpore and via

at Rs. 20/- Per Ticket.

CHILDREN HALF FARES.

G. I. P.

(10778)

Revolutions Herald The Coming of a Great Man!

"THE BIRTH OF SHIVAJI"

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S HISTORICAL FILM
Directed By: K. DHAIBER

A Powerful Cast Led By: AMEENA, S. BABURAO, VIMLA VASISHTA, ATHAVALE, etc.

CENTRAL

From FRIDAY, 7th APRIL

Booking: CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE, Bombay 4.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLET

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING

SECOND SESSION

The lectures of the above Session begin on 11th April next. In the recent all-India Government Wireless Examination this Institution had the distinction of securing 65 per cent. of the total passes for the whole of India. In addition to the above striking success, 67 per cent. of the students who appeared for the Examination recently from this Institute were successful. Furthermore, a large number of passed students from this Institution have secured appointments in China, Persia, Burma, England and India. Apply early with -|2|- stamps to Principal, THE GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE. 136, Bowbazaar Street, for prospectus.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Silk and Woollen goods. Pay and allowance Rs. 150. Bonus extra. Particulars free. Apply for terms:—Purisons Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (11523)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

214 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Surendranath. 12-30 p. m. Radio Orchestra 12-40 Ahalyarbai 12-50 From three corners 1-0 Mirabai's Bhajan 1-5 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar 1-30 Music 3-30 Children's hour 6-0 Kumar Gandharv 6-15 Clarionet solo 6-25 Well-known song 6-30 Variety 6-45 Tunes an Tarangs 6-55 Ahalyabai 7-10 Pakhawaj recital 7-23 Ao-Jhoot-Bolen (Hindustani) by S H Manto 7-35 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar 8-0 Mahavir Jayanti (Gujarati) by Muni Jinvijayji 8-15 Vasanti 8-40 D K Joshi 8-50 Kumar Gandharv 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Week in sport 9-30 News in English 9-50 News English books by Philip Wade 10-5 Symphony concert 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 p.m to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 10-0 p.m. As in Bombay I 10-5 Vasanti 10-25 The AIR Trio 10-30 Ahalyabai 10-40 Jagannathubuwa Pandharpurkar 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a. m Orchestra 8-5 Shamshadbai 8-25 Orchestra 8-30 Rahimuddin Khan of Indore 8-55 Ghulam Sabiri 9-0 Mashuq Ali of Alwar 9-15 For our young listeners.

12-0 noon Film hits.

1-0 p.m. Saintsaens 6-0 Orchestra 6-10 Rahimuddin Khan 6-30 Instrumental duet 6-35 Shamshadbai 6-55 A Hamid recital 7-0 Kumari Bijli Ghosh 7-15 For villagers 8-0 Next week's programmes 8-10 Shri Mahavir Jayanti 8-35 Mashuq Ali Khan 8-50 AIR Trio: Fhinjhoti 8-55 Rahimuddin Khan 9-50 Studio concert.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres 9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Shamshadbai 6-25 Jeevan Khan 6-30 Mashuq Ali Khan 6-50 S. M. Ghosh 6-55 Rahimuddin Khan 7-15 Your selections 8-0 As in Delhi 1 8-10 Shamshadbai 8-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra 8-35 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 Shamshadbai 10-0 Rahimuddin Khan 10-20 Tilang on Sarangi 10-25 Shamshadbai 10-40 Jaijaiwanti on Sitar. 10-45 Mashuq Ali.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. With villagers 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. Rajen Sircar. 8-50 Robin Roy. 9-10 Harimati. 9-25 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 9-50 Harimati. 10-5 Music Lessons by P. K. Mallick. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-5 Morning music.

5-30 p.m. Studio Service for children. 6 Church Bells. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Mahamaya Devi. 7-40 Dhiren Ghose. 8-5 Anil Bugchi. 8-25 Dhiren Ghose. 9 Erwin Klein. 10 Jack Fawkes: Pianoforte. 10-15 Al Bollington: Organ.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-30 to 9 As in Calcutta 1. 9 Light and Classical songs.

Madras—II Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5 p.m. T. Mohanrangiah: Vocal and Violin. 5-45 Shrimatis Rajam and Rukmini: Vocal. 6-15 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-25 T. Mohanrangiah: Vocal and Violin. 6-45 Shrimatis Rajam and Rukmini: Vocal. 7 Madras Radio Theatre. 7-20 Duets by C. S. Rajam and G. S. Vijaya Rao. 7-30 Raja Udayavarma Raja: Veena. 8-30 Shrimati Andalammal: Vocal. 9-20 George Grouser at Large. 9-35 Raja Udayavaram Raja: Veena. 10 Shrimati Andalammal: Vocal.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 Wilhelm Bachaus: Pianoforte. 9-40 Alice Smith: Soprano. 10 Denzil Ludowyk: Violin. 10-30 Epilogue.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Prithvi Raj Soi. 6-10 Hasni of Patiala. 6-25 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-35 Prithvi Raj Soi. 6-45 Hasni of Patiala. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-25 Mahavir Jayanti Celebrations. 7-40 Poem on Lord Mahavira. 7-45 Revaluations, 1. 8-0 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 8-10 Bashir Begam. 8-20 Chanchal Kumari. 8-30 Prithvi Raj Soi. 8-40 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 8-50 Kumari Savitri Malik. 9-0 Ahmadi Khan. 9-5 Hasni of Patiala. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Stars in a String.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. V. A. Kashalkar. 6-20 Sh. Champak Sarangam. 6-40 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 7-5 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 7-15 Records. 7-45 Sh. Champak Sarangam. 8-5 V. A. Kashalkar. 8-25 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 8-50 Bhola Nath Bhattacharya. 8-55 Sh. Champak Sarangam. 9-15 Amir Ahmed. 9-50 New English Books, by Philip Wade (Relayed from Bombay). 10-0 V. A. Kashalkar. 10-20 Anis Khatoon. 10-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cards on the Table. 7-50 Orchestral Hour. 8-30 Religious Service. 9-20 Saturday Sport. 9-30 Sunday News, Weekly Newsletter. 9-50 Sports Talk. 10-0 Northern Folk Songs and Tunes.

GREY HAIR

Guliyan's Hair Dye-Tree Brand

TO, DYE ONCE A MONTH ONLY, A boon to ladies with long hair,—no staining of skin—no smell—makes hair beautiful, black, soft, glossy. Dye penetrates through the roots, stimulates natural pigment—dyed hair not effected by sea or other Baths—does not produce headaches, swelling of face, cold—stiffness of Jaws. Rs. six per doz. V. P. extra. Factory seven.

GULIYAN'S STORES, PANCHGANI, Via Poona, Or in Bombay from:—Kemp & Co., Monji Visram, Juma Masjid—Akbarally, Cowasji Patel Street.—Perry Co., Grant Road.—Oomrigar Co.; Crawford Market.—Agents Wanted.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 13, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 11, 1358
Parsi: Meher 29, 1308
Hightide: 10-34; 22-55
Lowtide: 4-26; 16-35
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

VEDIC SERMON IN ARYA SAMAJ

To-day at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall Girgaum Back Road Pandit Dwijendranath Shastri will deliver Vedic Sermon.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Miss Krishnabai Javeri will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

In connection with the Sri Ramnavami celebrations, a Social Dinner open to all Andhras, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11-30 a.m. at Kuwar Kunj, 1st Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

BASIC ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

The new study circle will meet at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m.

SERMON ON JNANESWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Jnaneshwari at the Mission Library Hall to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

KARNATAK SANGH

A special general meeting of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at 17, Dandekar Building, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Life after Death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain this evening at 6-15

KHADI HUNDI PROCESSION AT MATUNGA

In aid of Tripur Famine Relief Khadi Exhibition, volunteers will parade the streets of Dadar and Matunga to-day (Sunday), morning selling Khadi hundis.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. GLOBE THEATRES LTD. take great pleasure in offering their Captol Theatre (for many many years the leading English Picture House in Bombay) to the service of the NATIONAL FILM INDUSTRY..... Utmost care will be taken to select only the BEST Indian Pictures!

Gala Opening
Saturday, April 8

FILM CORPORATION OF INDIA'S LATEST & GREATEST HIT

THE RISE
THE RISE
THE RISE

("TUMHARI JEET")

Starring:

CHHAYA DEVI

And an ALL-STAR Cast!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"The Gladiator" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"It's in the Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 3-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mr. Moto's Last Warning" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"You Can't Take it with you" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, at 10 a.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wallaby Jim of The Islands" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Robinhood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Rifle Girl" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-at 1-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10-54 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
SUPER—"Hero No. 1" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-45 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School to draft the annual report and to prepare agenda for the annual general meeting.

MADAME SOPHIA WADIA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of The Buddha Society Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Ananda Vihara in Nair Hospital Compound near Bombay Central Station.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE

An adjourned meeting of the General Body of the Muslim Educational Service League, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m (S.T.) in the School premises at 50-52 Temker Street.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station. from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT

Under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Club, the finals of the "Malabar Star Cup" Volley Ball Tournament will be held in the Indian Gymkhana Grounds to-day (Sunday), at 5-45 p.m. Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner, will distribute the prizes.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting will be held in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. to consider the report and accounts and elect Managing Committee for the current year.

THE SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association and by courtesy of the Evergreen Pictures and the West End Cinema Management, some educational and other films will be exhibited to members to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. in the West End Cinema, Lamington Road

TRAINING CLASS IN CO-OPERATION IN MARATHI

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Bombay, the above class will be opened in the last week of April and will last upto 15th of May 1939 for the benefit of the Managing Committee members and secretaries of co-operative societies, primary teachers and others interested in the co-oerative movement.

BOMBAY BEGGARS' DAY

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala's Appeal

Much has been said about the Beggar Problem and the Child Beggar Colony about to be established by Government at Chembur is a proof that Bombay has at last realised her duty towards her Beggar Friends. Money is needed and a "Bombay's Beggar Day" is to be organized to-morrow (Monday). In spite of the heat and school and University Examinations hundreds of volunteers will be collecting in the streets all day. Let us hope that Bombay will rise to a man and give of her best to the Beggars' Fund.

We appeal to all authorities in offices, hotels and restaurants, clubs and gymkhanas and railway stations to give our volunteers every facility and help them to pass a successful and happy day.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Zinzan Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office to-day upto 5 p.m. respectively.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "Inter communal marriages should be encouraged" is the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day at 10 a.m. Mr. Mahamad Hanif will move the proposition while Mr. Nagarkar will lead the opposition.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj a Prabhat Pheri will be taken exactly at 6 a.m. to-day (Sunday), from the Samaj Mandir 161-67 Bazaar Gate.

Pandit Juralaprasad will deliver a public lecture on "Tyaga" at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Samaj Mandir.

WORLI RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The preliminary meeting for the formation of the Worli Residents' Association, with a view to safeguard the interests of the residents as also the public places of Worli—which are still in the un-reclaimed area, will be held to-day (Sunday), in the premises of Raote House at Worli Junction at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) All residents residing in the Postal District No. 18 of Bombay (Worli) are invited to attend.

ARYA SATSANG

Arya Samaj (227, Vithalbhai Patel Road) will hold its usual weekly Satsang to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. Besides Havan, Sandhaya, Prarthana and Bhajan Pt. S. Kaviraj of Hyderabad will give a discourse on Satyarth Prakash Ch. III.

On the same day at 6 p.m. an open air meeting will be held at Chowpatty Sea Sands under the Kesari flag. Pt. Brahmanand and others will speak on Drink Devil and Mortality.

RAMJAYANTI

In connection with the Ramjayanti Mahotsav at Vile Parle the following programme has been arranged by Seth Matubhai Kasanbhai Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya for to-day (Sunday):—

8-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. Ramnam Sankirtan by the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar.

7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Harikirtan by Shriman Kavishwarbuva Yeshwant Nilkant on the Gita (Chapter 9 Verse 32). (Place: Brahma Nivas, Bajaj Road, Vile Parle).

ALL-INDIA HUMANITARIAN DAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and several other local Associations a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to celebrate All-India Humanitarian Day. Prominent speakers including Messrs. F. G. Ginwalla, K. J. B. Wadia, Mohanlal Dalichand Desai, Jamnadas H. Sanghavi and others will address the meeting on "Shri Mahavir's Message of Ahimsa" and important resolutions for prohibition of Himsa will be passed.

ILLITERACY DRIVE IN MATUNGA

A small conference of workers, and sympathisers for the Illiteracy Drive Campaign inaugurated by the Bombay Government will be held in Arya Samaj Mandir Hall near Nappoo Hall Gardens, to-day (Sunday), at 9 o'clock in the morning, to consider the ways and means of giving effect to the above programme.

Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of Bombay Legislative Council, and Prof. V. G. Rao, will explain the scheme.

Election Of Councillor Challenged

Mr. R. K. Vaidya has led a petition in the court of the Chief Judge to set aside the election of Mr. Suleman Mia Ahmed Darvesh from Dadar-Mahim Ward No. 17 on the following grounds:

(a) The Respondent was not entitled to be registered as a voter at 292 BB Tardeo Road, in Ward No. 10.

(b) The respondent was out of India for studies on the Continent from 10th September 1936 to 16th May 1938 and had not all the necessary qualifications required under Section 11 (2) of the Municipal Act to entitle him to be enrolled as a voter in the roll of the Ward.

(c) The necessary condition of occupation of a building or part of it on 1st April 1938 and separate occupation as a tenant or sub-tenant as required under Sec. 11 (2) of the Act were not fulfilled in the case of Respondent.

(d) The name of Respondent did not appear in the Preliminary Roll but was subsequently inserted in the revised roll on his 'ex-parte' application the grounds of which your petitioner had no opportunity of disputing.

CIVIC NATIONALISTS FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The Municipal Nationalist Party has put up the following four candidates as non-councillor members to the Schools Committee:—

Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. Nanubhai Desai, Mrs. Khandwala and Mrs. D. Gandhi.

MAHAVIR'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Under the auspices of All-India Jain Swetamber Conference, Digamber Jain Tirtha Khatra Committee, Shri Sthanakwasi Jain S. Conference a public meeting will be held to celebrate Lord Mahavir's Birthday to-day (Sunday, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Hirabaug (C. P. Tank Road), when the Honourable Syt. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister Government of Bombay will preside. The Honourable Mr. A. B. Latthe and other prominent persons will address the meeting.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Britain's No. 1 Comedian:
GEORGE FORMBY
at his SCREAMIEST in
"IT'S IN THE AIR"
New Thrills! New Songs!!

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PETER LORRE as the famous Saturday Evening Post sleuth in
MR. MOTO'S LAST WARNING
RICARDO CORTEZ • VIRGINIA FIELD
JOHN CARRADINE • GEORGE SANDERS
JOAN CAROL
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Hitler Talks Of Peace

NO PACT CAN STOP US

Duce Shakes Mailed Fist

ROME, April 1.

"If there is no sufficient space for us, some one must give it to us", declared Sgr. Mussolini addressing the people of Capua today.

The Duce added "Neither printed paper nor ink will stop us, because above them are our will and our blood."

Sgr. Mussolini later returned to Rome.—Reuter.

RYDER CUP GOLF MATCHES

Britain And U. S. A. To Meet On November 18/19

NEW YORK, April 1.

The American Professional Golfers' Association announces that the Ryder Cup golf matches between Great Britain and the United States will be played on Pontevedra Course, in Florida, on November 18 and 19.—Reuter.

POPE BLESSES FRANCO

Thanks God For "Desired Catholic Victory"!

BURGOS, April 1.

The Pope has telegraphed General Franco, stating that he had "expressed thanks to God for Spain's desired Catholic victory."—Reuter.

'DE JURE' RULER OF SPAIN

U. S. A. Also Recognizes Franco

WASHINGTON, April 1.

The Government have decided to recognise General Franco as 'de jure' ruler of Spain.

The embargo on shipment of arms to Spain has been lifted.—Reuter.

15-ROUND BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP BOUT

Louis And Galento To Fight On June 28

NEW YORK, April 1.

The New York State Athletic Commission has approved of a 15-Round World Heavy-Weight Boxing Championship fight between Joe Louis and Tony Galento, at the Yankee Stadium, on June 28.—Reuter.

SLOVAK-RUTHENIAN FRONTIER

General Agreement With Hungarian Expert

BUDAPEST, March 31.

Slovak and Hungarian experts have agreed in general to the line of demarcation of the new frontier between Slovakia and Ruthenia.

It is expected that final details will be settled on April 3.

It is believed that Germany has made it clear to the Slovaks that they must give way—no doubt because Hungarian goodwill is a matter of great moment to Germany at present.—Reuter.

No Toleration Of Meddling In International Affairs

Hit At Britain: She Speaks Of Virtue "In Her Old Age"!

WILHELMSHAVEN, April 1.

Herr Hitler in his speech made no sensational announcement. He ridiculed Britain rather than scolded her.

Referring to Anglo-German Naval treaty he said: "I concluded this treaty in the ardent desire for peace. This must have two sides."

Herr Hitler declared: "This year's party Congress at Nuremberg will be called the "Party Congress of Peace". I believe in eventual understanding between nations. Abroad perhaps we are not loved, but we are respected. If any Power wants to measure its strength with ours the German people are always ready."

HIT AT BRITAIN

Speaking of those, who divide the nations into virtuous and non-virtuous, Herr Hitler said: "For 300 years Britain acted unvirtuously and now in her old age speaks of virtue.

Herr Hitler added: "If a British statesman demands that every problem concerning Germany's internal affairs be discussed we could demand just the same about Britain. In Palestine, Germany has nothing to seek. We want nothing there, and Britain has just as little to seek in our internal affairs. What right has Britain to shoot others in Palestine, when they are defending their homes? In Central Europe we did not slaughter thousands, but what we did, we did peacefully."

NAVAL TREATY

Referring to Anglo-German Naval Treaty, Herr Hitler said: "If this desire for peace does not persist in Britain the practical presuppositions of the Treaty are removed." Herr Hitler referred "to those who pick the chestnuts out of the fire," and said they are likely to burn their fingers. "We have a Great Reich strong enough to cope with its right. We are not dependent on the favour or disfavour of other States or statesmen."

Herr Hitler spoke for one hour, and his speech was interrupted frequently by cries of 'pfui' (shame) and boos, when he mentioned Britain. He raised many laughs at the expense of Britain.

GERMANY AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Speaking on the territorial claims of Germany in Czechoslovakia he said: "At a time when Britain was very small the first German King was crowned in Prague. He would have nothing against an independent Czech State, firstly, if it had not oppressed Germans, secondly, if it had not been used as instrument for communism."

"GREAT SERVICE FOR PEACE"

Referring to annexation of Czechoslovakia, he said: "We employed the old German right and united with that right what history and geographical position proposed. We did it not to oppress the Czechs—they will have more freedom than the peoples of the so-called virtuous nations. I think I did a great service for peace, for I removed a great danger in Central Europe. Germany does not dream of attacking other nations. We only want to develop our economic interests.

He described the Reich as an enormous consumer of goods and a good country to have as an economic partner.—Reuter.

BROADCAST BREAKDOWN.

LONDON, April 1.

According to listeners in London, the shortwave broadcast of Herr Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven broke down a few moments after Herr Hitler began. The official version of the speech is not likely to be available until later in the evening.—Reuter.

Hitler Names Second 35,000 Ton Battleship "Von Tirpitz"

Wilhelmshaven, April 1.—Looking unusually tense and serious Herr Hitler watched his second 35,000 ton battleship glide into the water after being named "Fontirpttz."

FR. CABINET DISCUSSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Explains Attitude Of Br. Regarding Poland

PARIS, April 1.

Britain's undertaking regarding Poland is to fit into a pact of mutual assistance between Western Powers and East European States, M. Bonnett told the Cabinet, this morning.

The Cabinet meeting was mainly devoted to foreign affairs. M. Bonnet explaining especially the position of negotiations progressing between Paris, London and certain capitals of Eastern Europe. Dealing with Mr. Chamberlain's statement, M. Bonnet explained that its main object was to meet the immediate situation and prevent surprise action, while talks were continuing between the capitals interested.—Reuter.

BECAUSE THEY FOLLOWED CRIPPS

Two M. P.'s And Three Others Expelled From Br. Labour Party

LONDON, March 31.

Two members of the House of Commons, Messrs. A. Bevan and G. R. Strauss and three others including Sir Charles Trevelyan have been expelled from the Labour Party for association with the Popular Front campaign initiated by Sir Stafford Cripps.—Reuter.

GRAVE SITUATION IN ALLAHABAD

Stabbings Continue Despite Arrest Of Hooligans

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

The communal situation at Allahabad shows very little signs of improvement. There have been fatal assaults for last four days resulting in some deaths every day. To-day also upto the time of wiring (5 p. m.) one person has been killed and two injured as a result of these assaults, according to the official report. Panic prevails in the city and all sorts of unfounded rumours are going round. The police are taking all possible precautionary measures and arrest of Goondas is briskly proceeding. About two hundred persons including alleged breakers of Curfew Order have been arrested

It is apprehended until there is adequate police force the situation will continue to cause anxiety. General feeling in security and danger prevails. It is feared situation might degenerate here also as at Benares where communal situation has been giving trouble for over a month.

FOUR CASES OF STABBING

Jawaharlal Renders Help To Victims

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

Four stabbing cases occurred to-day in the riot, which is showing no signs of abatement yet. Three victims are Hindus and one is a Muslim, the condition of all of whom is reported to be serious.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who went round the affected parts in the company of some local Congressmen this morning, was a witness to three stabbing cases, out of the four mentioned above. Panditji stopped his car and rendered help to all victims and removed them to hospital.

Pandit Nehru visited all affected parts of the city for nearly two hours.—United Press.

Armstrong Retains Light And Welter Weight Championships

NEW YORK, April 1.

At Madison Square Garden, Henry Armstrong, world lightweight and welterweight champion retained his welter title, beating Davey Day (Chicago) in a technical knockout in the 12th round of a scheduled 15th round fight.—Reuter Special.

SUBHAS' SLOW BUT STEADY PROGRESS

JHARIA, April 1.

A bulletin issued this morning states that the Congress president, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, had a temperature of 100 degrees last night. To-day it came down to 98.8. His progress is being slowly but steadily maintained. His sleep has now improved, but the pulse rate is still running high, due to extreme mental strain. The dry cough is much less and infrequent.—A. P.

RAJKOT AWARD TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, April 1.

It is learned that Sir Maurice Gwyer's Award in the Rajkot dispute will be communicated to the authorities to-morrow.—A.P.

TATA CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS ECHO

Subhas Deprecates Move For Boycott

"Nothing Should Prevent Us From Paying Homage To Memory Of India's Premier Industrialist"

JHARIA, APRIL 1.

A WARNING TO THE WORKERS OF JAMSHEDPUR AGAINST RESORTING TO WRONG TACTICS, SUCH AS THE BOYCOTT OF THE RECENT TATA CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS, IS GIVEN BY THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, IN THE COURSE OF A STATEMENT ISSUED THROUGH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THIS AFTERNOON.

Mr. Bose says: After my release from internment in 1937 I was approached by several friends in Jamshedpur with the request that I should visit the place and resume my old connections with the workers' organisation there. But I did not feel any urge to do so, in view of dissensions among workers. In fact when I was in Europe till February 1936, I advised my Jamshedpur friends to dissolve the Labour Association (founded in 1921 by Deshbandhu C. R. Das) of which I was the President, because the existence of the Labour Association and of the Labour Federation (of which Mr. Homi was the President) was weakening the cause of the workers. At that time my advice was not heeded by the supporters of the Labour Association, who did not have confidence in Mr. Homi, and who did not, therefore, like to leave the entire field to him. Perhaps they were right and I was wrong.

MR. BARI'S MOVE WELCOMED

After that Mr. Abdul Bari began to take an increasing interest in the cause of the workers of Jamshedpur, and under his leadership a new organisation grew up. As this organisation, began to grow in influence the other organisations, like Mr. Homi's Labour Federation, Mr. Giri's Metal Workers' Union and the old Labour Association, began to lose ground. As a matter of fact most of the supporters of the Labour Association, including its Secretary, enthusiastically joined the new Union of Mr. Abdul Bari. This had my approval. I was delighted beyond measure when I found Mr. Bari taking so much interest in the cause of Jamshedpur labour. Mr. Bari is an old friend of mine and in the Congress we have been working along the same lines ever since the Swaraj Party days (1922).

Moreover, I have great regard for his character. He is bold, upright, honest, fearless and self-sacrificing, and has a truly non-communal and non-provincial mentality. That such a person should espouse the cause of Jamshedpur labour was a great gain for the latter.

For some time things went on well, and Mr. Bari's organisation began to progress by leaps and bounds. Though I did not visit Jamshedpur myself, not having been officially invited there by the workers, I nevertheless gave my full support to Mr. Bari, and advised all my friends who still cared for me that they should also support Mr. Bari

CHANGE IN MR. BARI'S METHODS

Unfortunately in recent times I have been noticing a change in the methods of Mr. Bari. During the last few months on one or two occasions I was able to help in bringing about a settlement between Mr. Bari and the Tata Iron and Steel Company represented by Sir A. R. Dalal. On both these occasions I found the attitude of Sir A. R. Dalal to be conciliatory and compromising and I am sure Mr. Bari will bear me out when I say this.

The change that I noticed in recent times in the attitude of Mr. Bari was as follows: instead of doing the right thing and persuading the workers to do the right thing Mr. Bari began to show a tendency to submit to whatever the workers said—whether it was right or wrong, reasonable or unreasonable. Matters came to head in February last when Mr. Bari publicly announced that the workers would boycott the centenary celebrations in honour of the founder of Jamshedpur, viz., J. N. Tata, which were due to begin towards the end of February and continue for a week. Perhaps Mr. Bari thought that this was a novel way of putting pressure on the Company. It amounted to misleading and misguiding the workers. In a country like India where trade unionism is still in its infancy we who call ourselves Trade Unionists have a great responsibility in the matter of guiding the workers along right lines.

"KEEP OUR HANDS CLEAN"

"It would be wrong to try to hit the employers by all possible means, fair or foul. Our hands must be clean as also our methods, so that even if we have to fight the employers hard we may be able to fight them clean. If at any place the employers are not clean there is no reason why we should imitate them. There was no sense in boycotting the centenary celebrations. It was the duty of the workers, as also of the management to pay homage to the memory of India's premier industrialist who built a modern industrial city out of a jungle and provided all of them with bread. Reference was made to me by several people as to whether they should join the boycott of the centenary celebrations. Feeling that such a step would be a wrong and unjustifiable, I sent the following telegram from Calcutta to Mr. Bari on the 21st February Abdul Bari, Jamshedpur,—Hear reports you are advocating boycott of Tata centenary celebration. Whatever our differences with Company on labour questions for which we are entitled to fight them it would be a wrong and improper boycott of a non-controversial function like the Tata Centenary. Nothing should prevent our paying homage to the memory of India's premier industrialist. Earnestly request you reconsider your attitude. If still unconvinced kindly see me here.—Subhas Bose."

My telegram had no effect on Mr. Bari, but he was kind enough to come and see me the next day. I was then lying ill after my return from Wardha. Nevertheless we had a long talk. Mr. Bari admitted that his policy was wrong, but he regretted that he had proceeded too far to withdraw at the eleventh hour. I tried all my power of persuasion, but I failed. Subsequently I heard that the boycott was carried out, as decided on previously and that in consequence the management cancelled some of the items in their centenary programme.

My object in issuing this statement is to give a friendly warning to the workers of Jamshedpur that this sort of policy is quite wrong and will do no good to them. It will only bring about further estrangement between the workers and the company.

BE HONEST

Let us be honest and straightforward and build up our trade unionism on the right principles. Only then shall we be able to fight successfully both the employers and the Government; and our cause,—this is the cause of the workers,—will be sure to triumph in the long run.—A. P.

Congress Party's Programme For Day Of Mayoral Election

56 'City Fathers' To Attend Flag-Hoisting Ceremony: Procession To Corporation Buildings

KARANJIA'S CHANCES FOR MAYORALTY BRIGHTEST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Scenes similar to those which Bombay witnessed on the day the Congress members in the Legislature took their seats in their respective Houses, will be repeated in the Congress House on Monday next when the Mayoral election is to take place. The 56 "City Fathers" who were elected on the Congress ticket will meet in the Congress House compound, at 2-30 p. m., for paying their homage to the banner of the Indian National Congress and, thereafter, proceed in a procession of cars to the Corporation buildings to elect the City's Mayor. The ceremony of hoisting the National Flag will be performed at the Congress House at 3 p. m., by Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, leader of the Congress Municipal Party. Thousands of Citizens are expected to witness this impressive function.

DECISION AT PARTY MEETING

Details regarding the ceremony to be observed by the Congress members on April 3 which is the day of the Mayoral election were worked out this evening at a meeting of the Congress Municipal Party. Mr. Mathradas Tricumji presided. The decisions taken by the Party at its last meeting regarding the Mayoral candidature as also regarding nominees for contesting seats on the different Committees were reaffirmed at to-day's meeting.

MAYORALTY CONTEST

There are four candidates for the Mayoral contest, namely, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Dr. Choksey, Mr. Sohrab Mehta and Mr. A. P. Sabawalla. Mr. B. N. Karanjia whom the Congress Party has decided to support, will no doubt stand the best chance of being elected. The other candidates are independent.

The Congress Municipal Party has selected the following nominees for contesting the different statutory committees:—

STANDING COMMITTEE

Messrs. Sunderdas Morarji, M. R. Masani, Gordhandas Morarji, Bhawanji A. Khimji, Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, Motichand Kapadia, R. B. Raut, Dahyabhai V. Patel, Jethalal V. Vora, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Nagindas Master and Umadutt Nemani.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

Messrs. B. N. Maheshwari, M. V. Godbole, Ashok Mehta, Coverji J. Shah, Chimanlal Manchubhai, Shivdas C. Thakkar, Vasantram Jamiatram, Ratilal T. Thakkar, V. A. Karapurkar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Patil N. Kajale and Dr. Anklesaria.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Messrs. N. S. Kajrolkar, R. A. Gole, I. S. Patel, G. N. Desai, Salebhoy Abdulkadir, D. S. Babrekar, K. M. Bhujpuria, Mrs. Jaishree Raijee and Kashiprasad Singh.

Brisk Preparations For Gujarat Kisan Conference

The Secretary of the Gujarat Kisan Conference writes:—

Brisk preparations are going on in connection with the forthcoming session of the First Gujarat Kisan Conference to be held at Gusar under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta on the 1st and 2nd of April next.

Thousands of Kisans are expected to attend this Conference and hence a fairly large field capable of accommodating such a big mass of humanity near the riverside and conveniently shaded by mango-tree has been selected as the venue of the Conference.

The plot adjoining this field has been selected to serve as the "Zenda-Chawk" and the Red Flag of the Kisan Sabha will be hoisted there. Behind these two plots of land a Kisan Nagar is being erected to provide accommodation for the President and other guests as well as the thousands of Kisans who will attend the Conference.

The Kisans of Gusar and the adjoining districts are contributing their mite towards the task of erecting this Nagar and making the Conference a success.

The Conference office has been informed that hundreds of Kisans from the Borsad and Nadiad Talukas will start from their respective places on foot to take part in the Conference.

Batches of Kisans are also said to be contemplating to start similarly from Saoli and Halol Talukas.

Arrangements are also made to instal a loudspeaker so that the thousands of Kisans who are flocking to the conference can participate in the proceedings of the Parishad easily.

A declaration of rights of the Inamdari and Talukdari Kisans is also said to be under preparation.

On the whole, the Conference promises to be not only a big success but also a veritable landmark in the progress of the Kisan Movement in Gujarat.

(Dr. Sumant Mehta's presidential address on page 29).

CHICAGO, April 1.

Bob Pastor (New York) outpointed Maurice Strickland (New Zealand) in a 15-round Heavy-Weight fight. It was a slow fight and the crowd of 3,000 called for more action.—Reuter.

Largest Volunteer Army

Hore-Belisha's Achievement And Appeal

LONDON, March 31.

AN APPEAL FOR 250,000 VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TERRITORIAL ARMY—NOW THE LARGEST VOLUNTARY ARMY IN THE WORLD—WAS LAUNCHED BY MR. HORE-BELISHA IN A SPEECH IN BERMONDSEY.

"I appeal to employers to give the men necessary facilities and I appeal to volunteers to bear whatever congestion may occur".

The War Minister continued: "I offer them nothing but the knowledge that they may be ready to preserve the country and at the needful moment to uphold the principles of uprightness and liberty".

"New officers", he said, "would be obtained wherever possible by promotion of the existing territorial soldiers from the ranks. "They deserve this preference. The territorial army is a citizen army. To those who have written asking for commissions I have replied thus: 'I know you will show public spirit by serving in the ranks'."

Mr. Belisha announced that arrangements to expand the territorials had been entrusted to Territorial Associations. Their Central Council under the chairmanship of Lord Derby had resolved to get down to business at once.—Reuter.

HUGE MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDERS

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Over 1,500,000 sterling worth of merchant shipping has been ordered on the river Wear yards in Durham since the announcement of Government's shipping policy on March 28. One firm has secured at least one year's work.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN 'PLANES FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, March 31.

While emphasising the reorganisation of the Chinese Air Force into an effective weapon, Chinese authorities deny the exaggerated reports that a number of Russian aeroplanes have been supplied.

An observer returned from the front said that Russia was restricting most of the deliveries of aircraft in northern centres in order to prevent the Japanese approaching too closely on the Mongolian borders.

He added that terrific losses inflicted by Japanese raids were being replaced and there was no doubt that if the present rate of delivery continued, the Chinese air force had a good prospect of its reassertion as a serious fighting weapon.—Reuter.

Czech Refugees Permitted To Remain In England

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Twelve refugees from Czechoslovakia who made a scene at Croydon Aerodrome last night have secured permission to remain in Britain. The Refugee Aid Committee has provided the necessary guarantees for their maintenance.—Reuter.

TOKIO, March 31.—Government has invoked the provision of the National Mobilization Act giving it control over company profits and financing and distribution of dividends.

Democracy Accepts Challenge

Chamberlain Has Cleared Position: Nazi Terror Over Nations Must End

NEW YORK, March 31.

***MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S** statement has put squarely upto Germany, the responsibility for any possible general war in the opinion of circles close to the White House quoted by the Associated Press correspondent at Warmsprings (Georgia) where President Roosevelt is having a holiday.*

People in every continent, it was stated, felt that where there was a limit to German ambitions last autumn there was no limit to-day.

Official sources cited reports of fears in Switzerland, Holland, Dutch Colonies, Baltic States and Asia Minor and in particular in Turkey and Persia.

The President refused to discuss foreign affairs at to-day's press conference but he told the reporters that he was repeatedly using the long-distance telephone for conversations with the State Department and Europe but he declined to specify with whom he spoke on the other side of the Atlantic.

FACE OF EUROPEANS POLITICS CHANGED

A telegram from London says:—

BRITAIN'S DECISION TO SUPPORT POLISH INDEPENDENCE BY ARMS IN THE EVENT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION CHANGES THE FACE OF EUROPEAN POLITICS, WRITES A DIPLOMATIC OBSERVER. EXPERTS STRESS UPON THE PREMIER'S EMPHASIS ON THE WORD INDEPENDENCE AS DEFINING THE GROUNDS ON WHICH BRITAIN WOULD FEEL HERSELF COMPELLED TO INTERVENE.

It is stated that Poland would be left to decide what actually threatened her Independence. It is believed that the Poles will not regard cession of Danzig as vital as they in a certain sense anticipated its return to Germany many years ago by the creation of the Port of Gdynia with separate railway and road communications.

It is also thought that the Poles might agree to a motor road with extra-territorial rights linking East and West Prussia, but anything threatening Polish boundaries would be resisted.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain's reference to settlement of outstanding questions by peaceful negotiation may be interpreted as settlement by normal diplomatic procedure and not virtual dictation under threat of bayonets.

ANOTHER STATEMENT EXPECTED

It is believed that Mr. Chamberlain will make a more comprehensive statement shortly in which he is likely to refer to co-operation with Roumania and other Balkan countries against aggression. It is known that diplomatic consultations have been proceeding with Roumania, Turkey and Greece. The attitude of Yugoslavia largely depends on Italy while the attitude of Italy herself is one of Europe's riddles. The strong friendship in recent years between Italy and Poland may prove to be Achilles heel of the axis when put to supreme test.—Reuter.

SOVIET WELCOMES CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

But Feels It's Left Out Of European Discussions

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The first reaction in Soviet circles to Mr. Chamberlain's statement is favourable, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

M. Maisky was acquainted with the text of the statement before it was delivered by Lord Halifax at the Foreign Office.

This contact appears to have done something to allay the feeling that the Soviet was being left out cold in the present European discussions initiated by Britain.—Reuter.

POLAND'S WARNING TO GERMANY

WARSAW, April 1.

It is believed that the Polish Government has made it clear to the German Government that any unilateral change in the status of Danzig would be considered a threat at Polish independence of the kind mentioned in the British declaration.—Reuter.

'GERMANY NEVER WANTED TO ATTACK POLAND'

Chamberlain "Stirring Up Trouble"

BERLIN, Mar. 31.

Such rhetorical statements cannot disturb Germany's work of construction in Central Europe declares a German News Agency statement on Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement declaring that it is incomprehensible how Mr. Chamberlain came to make such an announcement out of the blue.

Actually it contains nothing new because everyone knew for years that France and Britain were bound by an alliance system to stand on Poland's side in case of armed attack.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement is a laughable attempt to stir up unrest and sow mistrust of Germany in the concert of nations. There was not the slightest suspicion of armed attack by Germany avers the agency.—Reuter.

LITHUANIA SATISFIED

KAUNAS, Mar. 31.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement has created general satisfaction in Lithuania.

It is believed here that the statement relates not only to the security of Poland but by implication to the security of Eastern Europe in general.—Reuter.

Weidmann And Accomplice To Hang

VERSAILLES, April 1

One of the most absorbing murder trials in recent years ended after three-weeks' hearing in the conviction on all counts of the 29-year-old German Eugene Weidmann who was accused of murdering six persons.

Weidmann's accomplice Roger Million was found guilty of being concerned in killing two, but the girl Colette Tricot charged with receiving the proceeds of the murders was acquitted and Jean Blanc the fourth accused was found guilty only of harbouring Million.

Weidmann confessed to killing five victims who met with deaths within the space of four months. Both Weidmann and Million were sentenced to death, and Jean Blanc to 20 months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN REACTION TO CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

Intense Diplomatic Activity Between Soviet And Democracies

BUCHAREST March 31

Intense satisfaction is felt amongst a vast majority of Rumanians with Mr. Chamberlain's statement which is also welcomed in official circles.

It is felt here that Western powers have clearly shown their intention to go to the limit of resisting any further aggression of Eastern Europe.

Official circles at the same time take care to point out that Germany is acting properly in her relations with Rumania and the signature of trade and cultural pacts with France shows clearly it is argued, that Rumania's hands are not tied by the recent much criticised economic agreement with Germany.

It is known that intense diplomatic activity by Western powers in Russia and other Eastern European countries besides Poland is continuing but official quarters are most reticent about this at present.—Reuter.

BECK INVITED TO PARIS

PARIS, April 1.

It is understood that M. Bonnet has invited Col. Beck to Paris, on the occasion of his London visit next week.—Reuter.

CANADA WILL BACK ENGLAND

OTTAWA, Apl. 1.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Lapointe stated in the House of Commons it would be utterly impossible for Canada to remain neutral if Britain were at war. "If any dictator thinks the British Commonwealth is going to be broken up he is basing his belief on an absolute fallacy."—Reuter.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION TRIAL ENDS

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Another explosions trial concluded at Old Bailey to-day. Two men were acquitted and seven convicted. The judge will pass sentences on April 3.

EXPLOSIONS GALORE IN LONDON

Terrorists Active

Buildings Shaken And Shop Fronts Blown Out

LONDON, March 31.

Terrorists who took home-made bombs in a powerful car in which they toured the London streets are believed to have played a prominent part early to-day in the most extensive series of bombing outrages in the Metropolis, known since bombing began a few months ago.

They concentrated mainly on the modern type of shop fronts in West End and Central London.

The explosions which occurred within a few hours of the conviction at Old Bailey of seven men charged with conspiracy to cause explosions, brought hundreds of Londoners from their beds, but although the buildings were shaken, and shop fronts were blown out, none was injured.

The first was at the advertisement office of the "News Chronicle" in Fleet Street.

An hour later, the front of a dress establishment was shattered in Parklane, shortly afterwards a third explosion demolished the windows of a furniture store in Tottenham Court Road. A fourth blew out the windows of a large store in Edgware Road, and a few hours later, an explosion occurred outside a bank in Strand. The police are investigating the possibility of these being further acts by the I.R.A. sympathisers.

The police have detained a man in connection with the inquiries into the explosions.—Reuter.

Slovak Cabinet Accepts Frontier Proposals

BRATISLAVA, March 31.

The Slovak cabinet has decided to accept in principle Hungary's proposals for the rectification of the Slovak-Ruthenian frontier. It is understood that the Slovak counter-claim for territorial compensation to the east of Bratislava has been practically dropped.

Members of the Boundary Commission are reported to have arrived on the frontier. It is expected they will fix the frontier conceding Hungary a strip of territory some fifteen miles wide along the valley of the River Uz. The valley carries the railway linking Hungary with Poland.—Reuter

IRAQ'S FOREIGN POLICY

BAGHDAD, March 31.

Mr. Nuries Said described the alliances with Britain and the neighbouring independent Arab states, coupled with sincere friendship for Turkey and Iran as the two principles on which Iraq's foreign policy was based.

Broadcasting to the nation he declared: "These two principles will be followed in parallel paths. Our relations with other Arab countries and our feeling that they should obtain freedom and independence do not clash with these two principles".

A big demonstration was held to-day protesting against the French policy in Syria and demanding freedom for the Arabs.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Mar. 31.

Herr Hitler is expected to speak at Wilhelmshaven between 4-45 and 5 G.M.T.—Reuter.

She Saw England, Learnt How "Other Half" Lives

GROCER'S DAUGHTER WHO STOWED AWAY BACK IN CANADA AFTER "WONDERFUL" VOYAGE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. (By Mail)

Loretta Eccleston, the beautiful 20-year-old daughter of a grocer at Hamilton, Ontario, is now back in Canada after a "wonderful" stowaway voyage to England and is prepared to make another try at staying at home

"I am going to try and acclimatize myself to Hamilton surroundings once more after seeing how the other half of the world lives," she declared here in an interview, after immigration authorities had released her.

After her stowaway passage across the Atlantic to Southampton, the girl returned to Canada in the Cunard-White Star liner 'Aurania' and was immediately detained by Canadian officials because she could not produce a passport.

She confessed that she had boarded the 'Queen Mary' on a "dare", while seeing some friends off at New York. Later she was found by a steward in one of the ship's lounges. It was "wonderful" on board, she said even though she spent two days in the ship's hospital with sea sickness.

Seventeen "fan letters" were sent her while she was in detention quuarters in England, she proudly related, and some of them hinted strongly at marriage.—Reuter.

Love Code For "Co-Eds"

Names Signed In Colours To Tell About Their "Dates"

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts. (By Mail).

"American" co-eds" who have to sign a register when they return to college from evening engagements now use coloured pencils to indicate what kind of time they have had.

By this means the girls can keep in touch with their college companians who maintain the unwritten law of sharing "date" experience.

The various colours used for their code messages are as follows:

Green—After an evening out with a boy friend signifies a "nice time".

Red—"A perfectly swell time".

Brown—A "job evening"—such as minding someone's baby, or doing anything that isn't fun.

Blue—An "ambulance"—meaning just a walk.

Blue (underlined)—walk with "eats".

Yellow—"An utter flop".

Purple—The "too too divine" evening.

The purple mark has been described by one student—quoting the tittle of a popular novel in America—as "All This And Heaven Too."—Reuter.

WOMEN IN PRISON LIKE LOVE STORIES

One Liked Red Books For Lipstick Purposes!

BERLIN, (By Air Mail)

Fifty per cent of the women in German prisons choose love stories as their favourite reading, according to statistics compiled here. The more there is of love interest in the book it is stated, the more popular it is. One woman prisoner it is just recorded read only books bound in red because she found she could make use of the colouring as lipstick!

Of the ordinary women prisoners, 14 per cent. read historical novels, eight per cent like politics, and seven per cent. travel books. Only one woman in 20 cares for religious works and only one in 100 reads the classics. No woman asks for war books, which, however, are popular among men prisoners. Women convicted of high treason however have tastes much more approaching those of the male prisoners. Only eight per cent. of them read love stories. Thirty per cent ask for books about culture, nature, and racial problems, 25 per cent. prefer travel literature, 10 per cent. historical novels and 10 per cent. the classics.

It is noteworthy that one in 20 of women convicted of high treason reads about politics, and only one in 200 about religion.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE WIN BOAT RACE

A Win By 4 Lengths And In 19 Minutes 3 Seconds

LONDON, April 1.

THE CAMBRIDGE WON IN THE BOAT RACE TO-DAY, BY FOUR LENGTHS.

Oxford won the toss and took the Middlesex side, but expert thought that there was little advantage on such a day. The conditions were expected to favour Cambridge. The race started punctually at 11-00 a.m. Cambridge led by a quarter length at two hundred yards.

Cambridge won the boatrace by four lengths, their time for the course of four and a quarter miles from Putney Bridge to Mortlake, being 19 minutes three seconds. Cambridge led all the way, they rowed beautiful and well within themselves, but Oxford were rowed out at the finish.

Cambridge have won 44 races to Oxford 41, with one dead heat.

Cambridge led by two lengths at Hammersmith Bridge, which is one and three quarter miles.

Oxford increased the rate to 34 to Cambridge's 30, but Cambridge were rowing well within themselves and along the corner reach, with a sheltered berth, went further ahead and led by three lengths at Duke Meadows, which is three miles and by three and a half lengths, at Barnes Bridge, which is half a mile from home.

Cambridge were then striking 36 against 35 and rowing beautifully and were still three lengths ahead at four miles and three and a half lengths ahead, at 200 yards from the finish.

Cambridge were still going well at the finish, but Oxford were rowed out, Cambridge winning by four lengths and time was 19 minutes three seconds.

Owing to bombings, special police, some on bicycles and some secreted, watched throughout the night all along the course and all bridges as well as the boathouses.—Reuter.

EASY WIN FOR 'FAIRSTONE'

'Forager' And 'Wheatland' Secure Places In Greenham Stakes

LONDON, March 31.

Greenham Stakes run at Liverpool over a distance of one mile resulted as follows:—

FAIRSTONE (Cliff Richards) I
FORAGER (Gordon Richards) II
WHEATLAND (Weston) III

Twenty-two ran. Won by five lengths. One and half lengths separated second and third. Winner trained by Cottrill.

Following were the starting prices:—

Ten to one Fairstone.

Hundred to seven Forager.

Eight to one Wheatland.—Reuter.

Burma's Ag. Governor To Wed

LONDON, March 30

Mr. Boothgravelly, acting Governor of Burma, is to marry Mrs. Dorothy Hirst Faickney of Suffolk Street, London W. C. The wedding will take place at Saint Columbas Church of Scotland Pont Street, London.—Reuter.

Foreign Guests To Hitler's Birthday Celebrations

BERLIN, March 31.

It is rumoured that the foreign guests invited for Herr Hitler's birthday on April 20 include Signor Mussolini, the King of Italy, General Franco, Admiral Horthy and the King of Greece. It is believed that Prince Paul of Yugoslavia will also be invited.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO LATE SIR SAYAJIRAO

BARODA, Mar. 28.

His Late Highness Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar Memorial Committee, which consists of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, (President), Messrs. Girdharlal D. Parikh, Col. A. G. Sadekar Powar, (Secretaries) and Messrs. B. A. Gaekwar, Bar-at-Law, B. D. Amin, B. A., Sheth Todarmal Shamalbechar as treasurers has issued the following appeal:—

At a public meeting held in Baroda on 11th February, 1939, it was resolved to raise a fitting memorial to commemorate the sacred memory of His late Highness Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar, and an influential Committeen was appointed to achieve the purpose.

His late Highness was a Ruler of broad outlook, consummate statesmanship and wide sympathies. The measures which he introduced for the amelioration of the social condition of his subjects were the result of his bold and courageous policy and evoked universal admiration from the whole of India.

He was rightly regarded as a most enlightened Ruler, a great reformer and an ardent patriot.

He was not only the Maker of Modern Baroda but also an All-India figure who won universal respect and esteem by his many-sided activities.

The Committee appeal to everyone to extend generous support to raise a Fund which will be worthy of his great name and which may be found adequate for a large scheme which would conduce to the public welfare.

Subscriptions may be sent either to the Treasurers or to the Bank of Baroda Ltd., Baroda, to the credit of the Sayajirao III. Memorial Fund.

Dr. K. S. Krishnan.

Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Professor, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, has been extended an invitation by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to attend a Study meeting of the Institute, to be held at Strausburg, between May 21st and 25th 1939, on 'Magnetism' and to read a paper on some subject in 'Magnetism.'

Dr. Krishnan has accepted the invitation and will be leaving for Europe towards the end of April this year. He will also attend the annual meeting of the Bunsen Institute of Germany to which also he has been invited. This meeting will take place at Danzig, in May this year.

SMTI. HIRALAXMI HARKISONDAS PAREKH MANGROLWALA

Smti. Hiralaxmi Harkisondas Parekh Mangrolwala, first lady-councillor in Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality. She has been a member of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee for the past several years and won the Municipal election on the Congress ticket.

U. P. GOVT.'S MOVE TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

In furtherance of the scheme for relieving unemployment amongst the middle class youngmen of the United Provinces, arrangement has been made by the Department of Industries and Commerce, United Provinces, Cawnpore, for training in Hand-made Paper Industry at Muttra and the admissions to this school will be made in the month of April.

The applications may be made to the Instructor, Hand-made Paper Training Class, Bengali Ghat Muttra, before April 10, 1939.

BARODA, Mar. 31.

The Government of Baroda have sanctioned the construction of a bridge over the river Tapti, connecting Kathor with Kamrej and Khodwad.—United Press.

Guests assembled on the V ictoria Gardens Lawn, where a garden party was given by the Mayor of Bo mbay to the Governor, on Friday.

The Leader of the Egyptian delegates addressing the gathering at a tea party given to them by the B. P. C. C. in the Congress House compound

Can You Find the Ten Rivers?

HELLO. I RECEIVED YOUR POSTCARD LAST WEEK. ARE YOU STAYING ABROAD LONG?
WE'RE LEASING A HOUSE IN ENGLAND FOR THE SUMMER.
DON'T SCOLD HER, HONEY, IT WAS ACCIDENTAL AND UNAVOIDABLE.
SHE BROKE THAT VASE
WE SERVE THE BEST OF FOOD IN THIS HOTEL BE ASSURED OF THAT.
IT WAS JUST SOME USELESS BRIC-A-BRAC.

THE names of ten European rivers are concealed in the balloons of this drawing. Four of these rivers are found in France. Two flow in Germany. Two are located in Russia, while Italy and Spain contain the remaining two.

Can you discover the names of these streams without consulting a map?

JAWAHARLAL REPRIMANDS CONGRESSMEN

Statement On Baradari Hall Meeting Which Ended In Fiasco

LUCKNOW, March 31.

The view that it is not proper for Congressmen to attend "purdah" meeting, as it is not in consonance with the dignity of the Congress, is expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a press statement on the Baradari Hall meeting the other day which ended in a fiasco.

Pandit Nehru says: "I feel that when asked to leave the meeting on the ground that it was private, Congressmen should have left. Further I feel that the subsequent behaviour of the crowd that came in is deplorable. I do not know who were these, and I know that they were checked and later controlled by the Congressmen present. But the mere fact that they came as sympathisers of the Congress makes us all responsible for their actions.

"I realise fully that the provocation on the part of some organisers was very great, but we never made provocation an excuse for retaliation. And we must remember that the Congressmen who were present at the meeting went on their own initiative uninvited."

"Our policy of non-violence", Panditji continues, "is not a merely negative policy; it is essentially a positive policy and a technique with numerous implications, and we may not forget this fundamental basis and these implications."

Continuing Panditji regretted the behaviour of some organisers and considered it as a deplorable sign of the lowering standard of public conduct.—United Press.

ELDERS PASS FOREIGNERS REGISTRATION BILL

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Council of State held a brief sitting this morning during which the Foreigners Registration Bill as passed by the Assembly was placed on the table.

The President announced that on Monday the House would meet for the presentation of the Mace and that the consideration of the Bill would be taken up on Tuesday.—A.P.

Mahatma's Message To Bombay

Let Citizens Cheerfully Foot The Bill Of Prohibition

Writing in "Harijan" under the caption: "Bombay the Beautiful" Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"'Handsome is that handsome does' is a neat proverb. I have often said that it is wrong to call Bombay beautiful only because of the fine approach to the harbour or for its many beauty spots so long as it contains dirty chawls, overcrowded lanes and uninhabitable hovels which serve as dwelling places for its Harijans. But when Bombay goes dry, as it will very soon, it will become truly beautiful even for this one singularly beautiful act, and it will deserve the title in spite of the blemishes I have mentioned.

For, when its labouring population has the temptation of drink removed from them, with the improvement in their condition which always follow the exorcism of the drink devil, it must become easier for the Bombay Municipality to deal with the problem of providing better habitations for the poor classes.

The Bombay Government, and especially Dr. Gilder, deserve the thanks of the citizens of Bombay, nay of the whole province, for the courage with which they have approached their task.

I know that many Parsis who depend upon drink traffic for their living will be affected. Bombay is the stronghold of the Parsis. Then there are its fashionable citizens who think they need their spirituous drinks as they need water. I have every hope that they will all rise to the occasion, think of their poor brethren, even if they do not appreciate abstinence for themselves, and set an example to all India and make good the claim of Bombay not only to be beautiful but also the first city in India.

Prohibition in Bombay will mean a big fall in revenue. The Finance Minister has to balance his budget. He has to find money. He has to levy new taxes. Let there be no complaint from those who will have to bear the burden.

Dislike of taxes, be they ever so reasonable, is proverbial. I understand that the Finance Minister has met all just objections. Why should those who will have to bear the burden not feel a pride in being given the privilege of contributing to the great experiment? It will be a proud day for Bombay if prohibition is ushered in amid the rejoicings of the whole population.

Let it be remembered that this prohibition is not a superimposition. It is being introduced by Governments that are responsible to the people. It has been a plank in the national programme since 1920. It is coming, therefore, in due fulfilment of the national will definitely expressed nearly twenty years ago."

Mahatma's Advice To Jaipur Satyagrahis

Suspension Of Campaign Does Not Mean Fight For Swaraj Stops

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":

The cry comes from Jaipur that some civil resisters are disappointed over the suspension and are not as enthusiastic to tackle the constructive programme, which is chiefly the spinning wheel and Khadi, as they were for fight. If this is the general feeling, the suspension is doubly justified. For the reluctance betrays lack of appreciation of 'Ahimsa' without which resistance becomes a species of violence. Those who lightly talk of freedom in the States and hopes to attain it through civil resistance, evidently do not know what they are talking about. Will they not learn the lesson of the Provinces? Provincial Autonomy, such as it is, has been won by civil resistance however inferior it may have been. But do they not realise that it is likely to break down if Congress Ministers cannot carry on without the aid of the Police and the Military, i.e. without British guns. If the partial autonomy was won by non-violent means, it must be held also by such means and no other. From recent experiences it seems clear that the country is not ready to hold power through non-violent means. Though for the past twenty years—the perriod of the greatest mass awakening—the people have been taught to abjure the use of arms including brickbats and the lathi, and to rely upon non-violence pure and simple, we know that Congress Ministers have been obliged to resort to violence to suppress popular violence real or imaginary. It is clear also that the country cannot be made ready for the use of violence without training.

ACID TEST

Was our non-violence that of the weak? Hindu-Muslim tension is to me the acid test. The Congress corruption is a sure sign of violence. Swaraj within the States is not to be obtained by any non-violent trick. It will be won, if it is to be won, by non-violence of the strong, i.e. by hard work, patient and mute suffering, service of the poor, the hungry and the forsaken of society, and a voluntary obedience to the laws of the State and society insofar as they are not repugnan to public and private morals. Unless non-violence of the strong is really developed among use, there should be no thought of

(Continued on page 28)

(Continued from col. 4)

ing out their course of action free from the burden of dealing with civil resistance.

Lastly, it is wise to allow the recent Viceregal message to the Princes to work itself among them.

The Satyagrahis of Travancore should know too that I have advised suspension of civil disobedience in Jaipur for similar reasons and I am likewise holding the hands of workers in other States. But I give my assurance to Travancoreans and all concerned that I shall not sit idle during suspension, nor shall I be long in coming to a final decision, assuming that in the meanwhile no relief has come in the States in which civil disobedience was going on and is under suspension.

Mahatma Explains Suspension Of Fight In Travancore

Breathing Time For Princes; Chance For Workers To Mobilise Public Opinion

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

I have had long chats with Shri Phillipose about the situation in Travancore. I have also carefully studied the resolution of the last Working Committee of the State Congress and the well-thought-out elaborate plan of action to be taken all over Travancore together with great precautions embodied in it to ensure non-violence. I have also read the telegram received by Shri Phillipose wherein he is told that if civil disobedience is further suspended, there will be much heart-burning and disappointment.

But after having weighed the pros and cons, I have come to the conclusion that it will be in the interest of the cause not to start civil disobedience on March 25 and to suspend it till I advise resumption.

In Satyagraha there is no such thing as disappointment or heart-burning. The struggle always goes on in some shape or other till the goal is reached. A Satyagrahi is indifferent whether it is civil disobedience or some other phase of the struggle to which he is called. Nor does he mind if, in the middle of the civil disobedience march, he is called upon to halt and do something else. He must have faith that it is all for the best. My own experience hitherto has been that each suspension has found the people better equipped for the fight and for control over forces of violence Therefore, in advising suspension, I dismiss from my mind the fear that it may lead to desertion and disbelief. If it does, I should not feel sorry, for it would be to me a sign that the deserters did not know what Satyagraha was and the movement was better without those who did not know what they were doing.

REASONS FOR SUSPENSION.

The reasons that have prompted me to tender this advice are these. If it is true that the Travancore Durbar have drafted untrained raw men as police in order to strike terror among Satyagrahis, it behoves the Satyagrahis not to tempt the Durbar whilst suspension is a possibility. In view of the inhumanities which I believe have been perpetrated in various States, I am myself thinking out a new orientation of civil disobedience. I may fail. But if I am to succeed at all, I must have the quiet which can be produced only by suspension of civil disobedience wherever I am guiding it.

This suspension gives one a chance of mobilizing public opinion in favour of the movement for liberty in Travancore. It gives also an opportunity to the Travancore Durbar to reconsider their view of Satyagrahis and their demands.

CHANCE TO PRINCES.

The Princes are themselves agitated over the tremendous awakening that has taken place among the people in the State. Suspension in Travancore and elsewhere gives them breathing time and an opportunity of thinking

(Continued in col. 2).

THE STRUGGLE OF INDEPENDENCE!

2nd Glorious Week

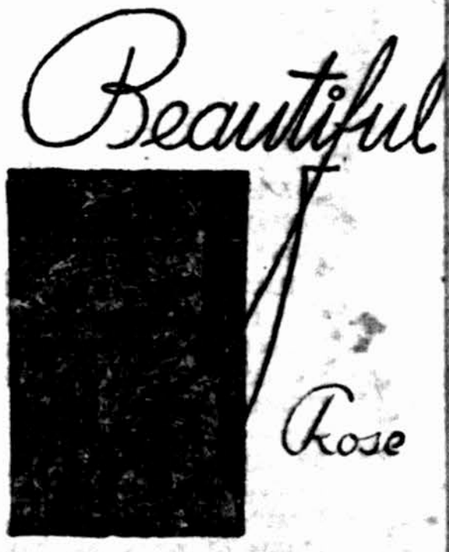
—See the Brave Afghans waging a war against injustice for their Freedom.

SEE.....! The Galloping Frontier Warriors embrace DEATH FOR LIBERTY!

IN

Director CHOWDHARY'S STIRRING saga of the FRONTIER

THE RIFLE-GIRL



—:TIME:—
4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

Starring LOVELY ROSE
P. JAIRAJ
Y. EFFENDI

IMPERIAL CINEMA ::: LAMINGTON ROAD
A SUPREME RELEASE!

THE BEST TAMIL TALKIE.
"BAKTHA EKNATH"
Starring: Members of Madras Shining Star Society and other well-known Stars
On Sunday 2nd April, 39 at 10 a.m.
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Love is Greater than Life!

Here is a throbbing and soulful Screen Romance told with Brilliant Deft and Dexterity.....

NEW THEATRES' EPIC of the FILM ART:

DUSHMAN
(The "ENEMY")
Starring:
SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI
NAJAM, JAGDEESH, PRITHVIRAJ
NEMO & DEOBALA
Photographed & Directed By:
NITIN BOSE
Music: PUNKAJ MULLIC

in 7 SEVENTH SCINTILLATING WEEK!

—:TIME:—
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

KRISHNA TALKIES ::: DUBASH THEATRE

Collective Farming

By D. G. TENDULKAR

AT the first Congress of collective farms' shock workers held in 1933, Stalin said: "To-day there is only one thing necessary in order to become a prosperous collective farmer; 'To work Honestly On Collective Farm" to utilise the machines and tractors to their full capacity, to make proper use of the draught animals, to cultivate the soil efficiently and to take care of the collective farm properly."

Team work, honest "kolkhoz" labour, is bringing a prosperous life to the Soviet peasantry. From the Don and Kuban collective farms, from the collective farms of Ukraine, Belorussia, from Kabardine—Balkaria and Kazakhstan—from all the corners of the vast Soviet land, reports are coming of collective farms and collective farmers.

Increment In Income

The income of collective farms "Kolomenskaya" and "Novinki" (Moscow region) has increased in comparison with 1937 by 500,000 roubles in the first collective farm and by one million roubles in the latter.

The collective farmers of the Stalin collective farm will receive for a labour day not less than 10.5 kilograms of grain apart from money, vegetables and other products.

Particularly rich is the collective farm labour day in the advanced collective farms. For instance in the collective farm "Vlast Sovetov" (Altai region) the payment of labour day is equal to 30 kilograms of grain. The collective farmers of the farm "May First" will receive over 20 kilograms of grain per labour day.

On the example of the Kazak collective farm "Eubek", one can see the excellent results of Stakhanov work of the application of up-to-date agricultural technique to agriculture. The collective farmers produced here a high harvest on average 30-40 centners of grain from a hektar. The collective farmers receive here for a labour day 46 kilograms of grain and also cash.

Triple Yield

The gross income of collective farms is growing every year. The gross yield of grain in the collective farm "Bolshevik" (Stalingrad region) was 9,504 centners in 1935. 14,487 centners in 1936, and 21,000 centners in 1937. In 1938 the gross yield of grain will amount to 30,000 centners in this collective farm. Thus in the last four years the gross yield of grain in the collective farm has increased more than three times.

The Soviet village has changed. In the place of the old semi-ruined huts, in the place of churches and public houses a new Soviet village emerges with its public buildings, clubs, radios, cinemas, schools, libraries. On the new So-farm "Enbek" dozens of public buildings have been constructed in the last two years, a garage, a power station, a mill, a bath-house.

In the village Kagalnik (Rostov region), a club, a talkie theatre, a power station, a park have been constructed from the cultural funds of the collective farm. The collective farmers of Orlov district are building this year not less than 1,000 new comfortable houses of 2-3 rooms. Scores of collective farmers in Gorky region are constructing collective farm power stations. The Cossack villages of this area are beyond recognition.

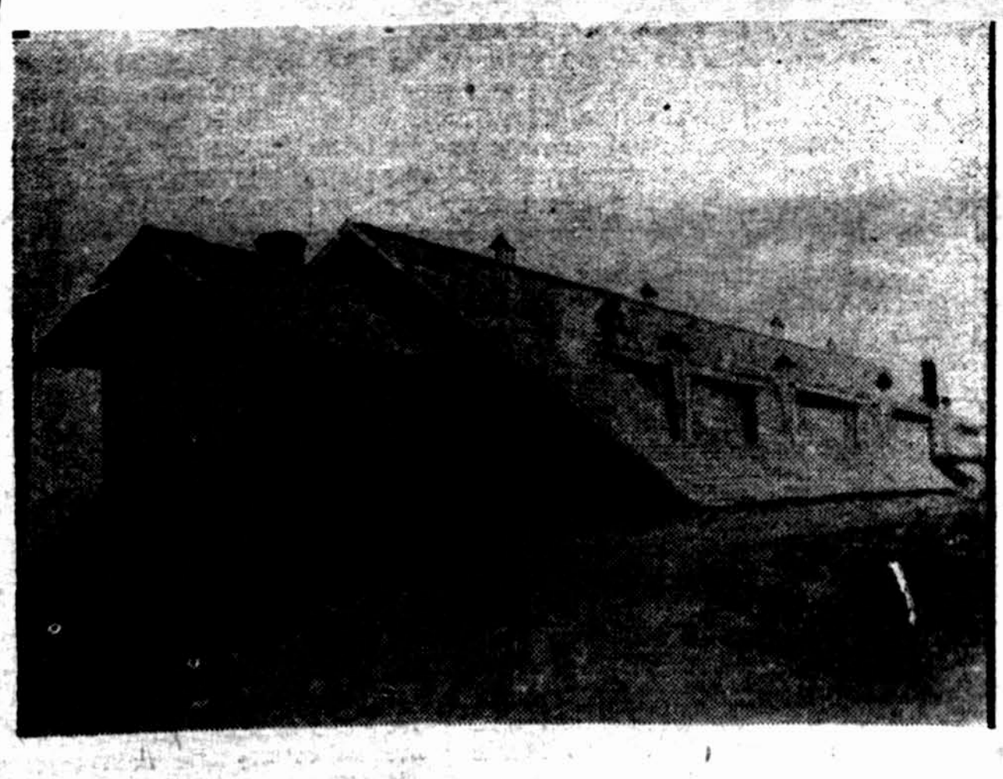
The "Ilyich" agricultural artel is finishing the constructions of a club. It will be a building of three stories. It will have theatre with a hall for 1,500 people, a library, a reading hall, a radio centre and a room for study circles. A park and a dancing ground will be arranged near the club. The fishing collective farm "Red Partizan" has equipped a powerful radio broadcasting station for 5,000 radio sets, a power-station and a dockyard. The collective farmers of Temruk district have six airplanes and three gliders. The Cossack youth is mastering the art of flying.

Indication Of Prosperity

The purchasing power of the population is the indication of its prosperity. In the second quarter of 1938 there were sold in the villages of Belorussia 35 motor cycles, 2,646 bicyles, 1,000 gramophones, 50,000 records, 32 pianos, 250 cameras, 920 sewing machines etc.

(Continued On Page 25)

A Collective Farm woman worker selling her goods in the Collective Farm Market.



A Collective Farm Granary.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

ROBERT TAYLOR HAS TO KISS MYRNA LOY 13 TIMES IN "UNLUCKY NIGHT" (NOTHING UNLUCKY ABOUT THAT.)
JED PROUTY.
THE FATHER IN THE "JONES FAMILY" SERIES, INTRODUCED THE SONGS "SWEET ADELINE" AND "IN THE SHADE OF THE OLD APPLE TREE" DURING HIS EARLY VAUDEVILLE DAYS.
SPENCER TRACY and HEDY LAMARR SAT TOGETHER AT A TABLE FOR NINE DAYS BEFORE THE CAFE SCENE IN "I TAKE THIS WOMAN" WAS COMPLETED.
2-20

In Russia

Its Phenomenal Progress And Prosperity

Girl Workers from a Collective Farm.

The Collective Farm is managed by four important people—(1) Local Communist Party Secretary, (2) Local Trade Union Leader, (3) the Business Manager, and (4) Technician. Here are such four people from a "Kolkhoz," near Moscow.

ITALIAN ARMS FOR YEMEN

Secret Supplies Cause Concern In British Circles

LARGE supplies of arms are being sent as gifts by Italy to the Imam Yahya, ruler of the Yemen—the southern end of the Red Sea coast of Arabia.

In return Italy is being granted virtual control of a number of strategically important islands along the coast, writes Mr. W. N. Ewer, the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

Signor Mussolini is thus treating the Anglo-Italian Agreement, only a few months old, with scant respect. By one of the most important clauses, the Italian Government pledged itself not to seek to obtain a privileged position of a political character in the Yemen.

Much endeavour has been made to keep Italy's activities secret. But reports of them have been reaching authoritative quarters in London for some time, and are being very carefully studied.

The first detailed news comes today, however, from our Damascus correspondent—news based on reliable information brought to him from the spot.

Arms and ammunition, he says, have been coming for weeks into the Yemen through the port of Hodeida, on the Red Sea. Owners of motor lorries, camels—even donkeys—have been forced to lend them without payment to the Yemenite Sultan, the Imam Yahya for the transport of these consignments to Saana, the capital.

FROM JAPAN.

Some of the arms formerly belonged to the Ethiopian army. Others, both new and second-hand are of European manufacture.

At least one consignment is known to be of Japanese origin. They have been discharged at Hodeida from Italian and German boats.

Neither Party will obtain or seek to obtain a privileged position of a political character in any territory which at present belongs to Saudi Arabia or to the Yemen or in any territory which either of those States may hereafter acquire.

Extract from Anglo-Italian Agreement signed in Rome last April which came into force in November.

The object, it is stated, is to construct small naval bases, or to make preparations for their construction at a later date.

Approach to the islands over which the Italians have been given special rights is strongly discouraged. But pearl fishermen declare that engineers and workmen have disembarked, and materials unloaded from Italian ships.

Some of the islands are believed to be oil-bearing German engineers sank wells on them before the war, and the Italians are taking up the search again.

Italy, the first European Power formally to recognise the independence of the Yemen and the sovereign title of the Imam concluded a new treaty of friendship with it in 1936. Mussolini then presented the Imam with two tanks, anti-aircraft guns and 25,000 rifles.

While Italian influence is uppermost diplomatically at Saana, commercial influence is rapidly passing into the hands of Germans. The trade hitherto conducted from the British port of Aden is being ousted by German trade through Hodeida.

Officially, Yemen's relations with Britain and France are cordial, and the Yemenite Crown Prince, Eeif-ul-Islam, is now in London as one of the Arab representatives at the Conference on Palestine.

When, however, a representative of the British Governor at Aden recently sought an interview with the Imam regarding the status of Shabwa, an independent territory near the Hadhramaut-Yemen border, it was not granted.

British air and land forces were later sent to Shabwa, and the Yemenite troops who had occupied it withdrew.

COLLECTIVE FARMING IN RUSSIA

(Continued From Page 24)

In the third quarter of 1938 the rural localities of Belorussia have sold much more goods than in the second quarter; 40 motor-cycles, 3,500 bicycles, 21,000 gramophones etc.

This is happening on different scales throughout the collective farms in USSR. A well-paid collective farm labour day is the indication of strength and might of the collective farm system. of the development of culture and wealth of the Soviet Kolkhoz peasantry.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

DYE FROM CUSHIONS OF THE HALF-SUBMERGED PULLMAN CAR IN "FOUR GIRLS IN WHITE" TURNED BLONDE FLORENCE RICE'S HAIR A PALE PINK!
BOB BAKER,
SINGING COWBOY STAR, NEVER OWNED A SUIT OF "STORE CLOTHES" UNTIL HE GOT INTO FILMS.
WINTER WAS CHANGED TO SPRING ON THE "DARK VICTORY" SET BY THREADING 10,000 LEAVES ONTO THE BARE BRANCHES OF THE TREES.
BRUNO
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
2-18

Hot From Hollywood

Hollywood v. Hitler

"Confessions Of A Nazi Spy" And "Bishop Who Walked With God"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HOLLYWOOD. (By Air Mail)

While Adolf Hitler's high pitched. hysterical voice shouted new threats to the democracies of the world last week, writes. actors, directors and executive producers at Warner Bros. studios continued work on a far-flung cinematic project which will present not only the glorification of democratic ideology but a frontal attack on Nazi agents attempting to undermine it.

This is significant on more counts than one, for it means not only that Hollywood has at last adopted the idea that propaganda can be combined with legitimate entertainment but that the industry is admitting the need for experimenting in new story fields to bolster a rapidly diminishing public interest in romantic trivialities.

One of the most important of these, "Juarez," is now in production with a cast headed by Paul Muni, Bette Davis and Brian Aherne. "Juarez" will openly herald the cause of democracy personified by Mexico's struggle against the puppet emperor Maximilian.

Worthy to be mentioned as a companion film to "Juarez" is "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," for which the former special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Leon G. Turrou, is serving as technical adviser. His recently published book, "Nazi Spies in America" is proving invaluable source material. The picture will mark the first time in history that a Hollywood studio will name names, call shots and pull no punches, for not only the principals in the notorious case will be portrayed, but also some of the scenes will be laid in Germany, showing the spies receiving instructions from Nazi chiefs.

Edward G. Robinson will portray Turrou, a budget of a million and a half dollars has been set up and 83 sets will be utilized in covering the action from Germany, Scotland, New York and abroad ship where the spies operated. Despite protests from the German consul that "the German government cannot be responsible for any consequences," Warner Bros. have refused to make any concessions, will embody in the film all the facts of the sensational case.

PAUL MUNI'S NEXT

"The Bishop Who Walked With God" (for Paul Muni) will carry the American crusade into Germany itself in portraying the heroic fight against Fascism of the fearless Rev. Martin Niemoeller, head of Germany's Lutheran church who refused to be freed from prison because the condition was that he cease his tirades against the Nazi. Hitler's veiled threat last Monday against the Catholic church and the insinuation that it is next in the systematic "Shakedown" inaugurated with the programme against the Jews, makes this one of the time-pictures ever to reach the screen.

Another projected hard-hitting film will be "Concentration Camp" dealing with European refugees, though story and locale remain yet to be chosen.

Even the long planned "Life of Beethoven" (for Paul Muni) will be presented from the point of view of a man who championed democracy and fought against the tyranny of Napoleon.

Ram Bagai Reports On

THE YEAR'S BEST

Academy Award Winners For 1938

With pomp and ceremony, with star-spangled brilliance, Hollywood last night placed the crowns of greatness upon the heads of Bette Davis and Spencer Tracy. ...

Miss Davis was awarded her "Oscar" for her sterling, dramatic performance in the story of New Orleans of Civil War days, "Jezebel," while Tracy received filmdom's top honour for his role as the priest in "Boys' Town," a story of regeneration of young boys.

The top picture of the year, as voted by more than 7,000 actors and actresses, was "You Can't Take It With You," produced by Columbia and directed by Frank Capra, president of the Academy.

Capra was awarded the "Oscar" for his direction of "You Can't Take It With You."

Capra won twice before for his direction of "It Happened One Night," in 1934, and "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" in 1936.

Best writing, original story—Dore Shary and Eleanore Griffin for "Boys Town," produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

For best screen play and dialogue—George Bernard Shaw; adaptation W. P. Lipscomb, Cecil Lewis and Ian Dalrymple, for "Pygmalion," produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

For best art direction—Carl Weyl, "The Adventures of Robin Hood," Warner Brothers.

For best cinematography—Joseph Ruttenberg. "The Great Waltz," produced by M.G.M.

Best sound recording—T. T. Moulton, "The Cowboy and the Lady," produced by Samuel Goldwyn.

Best film editing—Ralph Dawson, "The Adventures of Robin Hood," Warner Bros.

Best original music score—Eric Wolfgang Horngold, "The Adventures of Robin Hood."

Best musical scoring.—Alfred Newman, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," Twentieth Century-Fox.

Best song—Ralph Rainger and Leo Robin, "Thanks for the Memory," from "Big Broadcast of 1938," Paramount.

Best one-reel short subject—"That Mothers Might Live," M.G.M.

Best two-reel short subject—"Declaration of Independence," Warner Brothers.

Best cartoon—"Ferdinand the Bull," Walt Disney.

Special awards given at the banquet were:

Colour cinematography—Oliver March and Allan Davey for "Sweethearts," M-G-M.

In addition, Deanna Durbin and Mickey Rooney were given special awards in the form of small statuette, trophies for their significant contributions in bringing to the screen the spirit and personification of youth, and as juvenile players setting a high standard of ability and achievement."

"The Little Princess" Of The Screen

SHIRLEY TEMPLE INTERVIEWED

By RAM BAGAI

Our Hollywood Correspondent

The other day it was my pleasure to visit the set at 20th Century Fox Studios where little Shirley Temple was working when I presented her a doll on behalf of her fans in India. Much has been written about this fine little actress. To my utter amazement (as to everyone who visits and chats with Shirley) Shirley—is one of those things that occur very rarely in a generation. She knows a lot about the motion picture industry. In fact while posing for publicity pictures she told me, a graduate in cinemotography, where to stand so that the light may be better, she told me in which direction to look! I was really amazed—with the manner in which she handled herself,—like a grown lady she was, but all the same she was very modest and polite. In fact, let me state here and now that it really is true what they say about little Miss Temple——only not enough has been said about her.

SHE KNOWS THE ANSWERS

We were talking about India—and (since we were on the set of her present film "Susannah of the Mounted" a film dealing with American Indians) and the question struck me to ask this nine-year old trooper if she knew the difference between American Indians and East Indians. She replied, "Oh yes, I made one or two films about your country, and in my latest film (The Little Princess) there is Ram Das (played by Cesar Romero) who is an East Indian". I gave up. She knows the answers. After my interview—she hopped off to her trailor-dressing room on the set to continue her schooling—just as much puzzled over her ensuing battle of fractions and arithmetic as any other child her age. With a sweet "Good Bye" and a famous Shirley Temple smile, she was off.

"THE LITTLE PRINCESS"

But this brings me down to the task of commenting on her latest effort recently previewed by the Press. "The Little Princess" is in technicolour and is the finest thing that Shirley has ever done. Her dramatic ability has never

(Continued on page 32)

Kill The Film Critics!

Mussolini Junior's Plan To Make Italian Films Popular

Vittorio Mussolini, the movie producer, opened an interesting field of discussion last week, when—with a charming forcefulness reminiscent of Mussolini Senior,—he suggested that the logical way to make Italian films more popular would be simply to abolish critics. Up to now, we have had a sort of tacit agreement with the Old World—an understanding that we would not encroach on the subject of European affairs so long as European affairs would not encroach upon us, writes B. R. Crisler in "New York Times". Now that Vittorio has violated our ancient neutrality, however, broken the long peace which so far has prevailed between us and the Fascist States (when you attack our means of livelihood, you attack us) he will have to take the consequences. Much as it grieves us, we are compelled to inform this newcomer to the purple of producership that his suggestion is not original.

NOT ORIGINAL

No, sir, although Master Mussolini himself may regard his idea as a product of pure inspiration (it came upon him "like a bolt of lightning", he explained, in obvious delight at the fecundity of his own genius) the sorrowful fact remains that Vittorio, the Boy Wonder of Cine Citta, is by no means the first producer to dream of a world without critics, though he may well be the first who has stated his conclusions with such delightfully unself-conscious candor. There is good reason to suppose that all producers are incorrigible totalitarians at heart who would not scruple to liquidate a critic—if it could be done quietly, without legally involving the studio.

'LIQUIDATING' THEM!

Prevented by democratic red-tape from amputating bad notices at the source, the Hollywood producer—who is generally much more of an escapist than the public he caters to—surrounds himself with a protective phalanx of "yes-men", and loads his library table with trade magazines which are virtually house organs, so as to enjoy at least a "token" immunity from the scourge. As Samuel Goldwyn has so eloquently put it: "Even though you know it's bought and paid for, still it's nice to read something nice about yourself." Yes, sir, critic-hating has always been major function of movie producing, and young Mussolini, who, with papa's influence, is in a better position to do something about critics than most of his Hollywood colleagues, otherwise isn't as exceptional as he thinks. In fact, as a producer he is just about cutting his milk teeth. Later on, perhaps, mellowed by age and profits, and the experience which comes of both, he may even adopt the means which many in Hollywood consider the most effective yet devised for getting even with the press, viz., the cocktail party, the general idea of which seems to be to let the darn fools liquidate themselves.

("Many producers in India, we are sure, would secretly applaud Vittorio Mussolini for his crusade against critics. Thank, heavens, not every producer can claim a Dictator as his father!" "Film Critic, B. C.")

Congratulations, Frank Capra!

Frank Capra, the brilliant Hollywood Director, who won the Motion Pictures Academy Award for his picture, "You Can't Take It With You", photographed with Harry Cohn, President of Columbia Pictures Corporation. He is seen holding the Gold Trophy that has been awarded to him.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE ACCEPTS PRESENT FROM INDIA!

Shirley Temple, world's most popular film star, photographed with Ram Bagai, "Chronicle" Hollywood correspondent, who presented her with an Indian doll on behalf of her millions of fans among Indian Children.

DEMAND FOR KHADI AT KATNI

Charkha Sangh Branch To Be Opened By Jawahar

KATNI, March 31.

In response to the growing demand of the public for Khadi, a branch of Madhya Prantiya Chrkha Sangha will be shortly opened here. It is reliably understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will perform the opening ceremony. Katni Tahsil Congress authorities have taken active part in translating the demand into being.

KISAN ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

LAHORE, March 31.

Fifteen Kisan demonstrators were arrested in front of the Assembly at five in the evening. Forty others were arrested at two different places in the city. The total number of arrests to-day are 45.

Twenty-six Kisans arrested yesterday were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each. To-day is the ninth day of the Satyagraha.—United Press.

T. U. AND KISAN LEADERS ARRESTED

LAHORE, Mar. 31.

Mr. Sodhi Pindidas, General Secretary of the Punjab Trade Union Congress, Master Gajjansingh and Sardar Kartar Singh Kartar, members of the Punjab Kisan Working Committee and Baba Keshar Singh, President of the Punjab Kisan Committee were arrested to night, it is stated, under Sec. 151 I.P.C.—United Press.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 31.

The 24th list of subscription to the U. P. Flood Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 2,80,088-2-9.—United Press.

Bombay Shareholders Condemn Indo-British Trade Pact

BOMBAY TAXATION PROPOSALS CRITICISED

The injustice of Indo-British Trade Agreement, the prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay and the taxation to the landlords to cover the deficit of the prohibition policy, were the subjects covered by Prof. S. R. Davar as President of the Bombay Shareholders' Association at the annual meeting of the Association held on Friday evening while moving adoption of the Committee's report.

Criticising the Indo-British Trade Agreement, Prof. Davar said:

BOMBAY MILLS' WOES

The woes of Bombay textile manufacturer and investor in the industry have not ended even by this attack on both fronts, but as far as the Bombay Province is concerned, our Provincial Government has thought it fit to add a burden of Rs. 80,00,000 in form of additional labour cost on the industry, plus a 6-1/4 per cent. sales tax. Add to this one more item of provincial taxation, viz., the latest imposition of 10 per cent. property tax which will have to be met by the textile industry in common with the people and you can see that a gloomy picture in front of us investors as far as our interests in the textile industry are concerned, is complete.

PROPERTY TAX

Prof. Davar then referred to the policy of the Government re-prohibition and said:

Whatever may be said in favour of or against the prohibition policy of the Government, there seems to be a general agreement that the levy of this heavy tax on a limited number of property owners is not an equitable levy. There is also considerable difference of opinion as to whether the other items on the programme of Congress Government such as the rapid introduction of mass education, bold and expensive schemes of rural reconstruction re-organisation and rural uplift, do not require the immediate and urgent attention of the Government and should not have preference to our policy of prohibition. The general view also happens to be, as far as I understand that, whatever may be the benefits of prohibition, it should have been introduced gradually and in slow stages so that the economic and industrial position of the finance of this country may not get a serious set-back. The Municipal Corporation has been levying a tax of 11 per cent. plus other taxation which comes to about 18-1/2 per cent. To this, 10 per cent. property tax will now be added. If one calculates other additions such as fire insurance percentage of maintenance charges, vacancies and bad debts in rent, supervision of property etc., the burden on a landlord works upto over 40 per cent. on the rent itself. I have worked out the figures as follows which may be varied a little here and there but I am sure the percentage cannot be substantially lowered:—

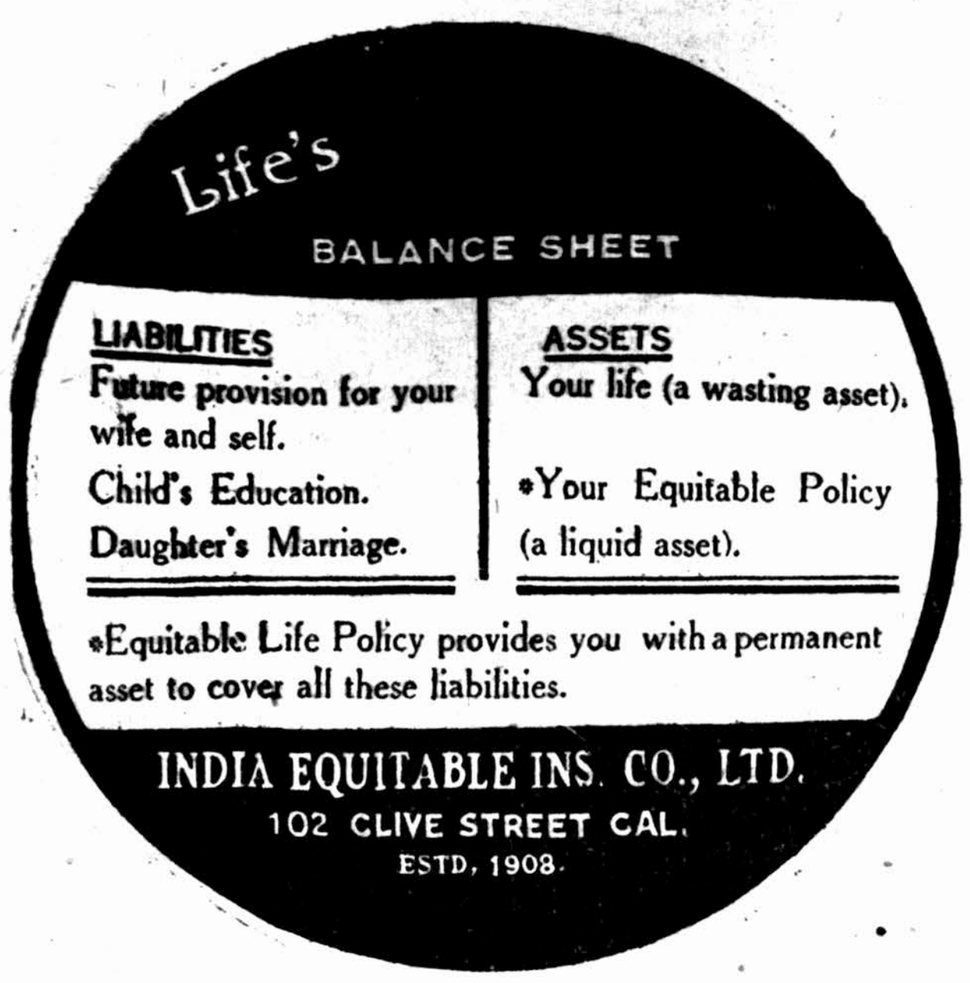
Municipal General tax 11 per cent. plus 10 per cent. property tax plus 1/2 per cent. fire tax plus 3-3/4 per cent. water tax plus 3 per cent. Halalkhor tax plus 1 per cent. fire insurance plus 6 per cent. depreciation and Sinking fund plus 3 per cent. loss by vacancies and bad debts plus 6 per cent. maintenance. These work out at 44-1/4 per cent."

The report was adopted.

M. L. As. MEET MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The members of the Central Assembly from the Congress and the Congress Nationalist Parties met Mahatma Gandhi to-day at Birla House at 5-45 p.m.—United Press.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BALANCE SHEET
LIABILITIES
Future provision for your wife and self.
Child's Education.
Daughter's Marriage.
ASSETS
Your life (a wasting asset).
*Your Equitable Policy (a liquid asset).
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VICEROY DISALLOWS

Congress Party's Resolution And Gadgil's Questions

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The Governor-General has disallowed the resolution of the Congress Party regarding the absorption of foreign settlements in British India.

The Governor-General has disallowed questions by Mr. N. V. Gadgil asking if Government are contemplating retrocession of Secunderabad to the Nizam's Government, and if the policy of Government to consult public opinion before such transfers still holds good.—United Press.

SEQUEL TO HEAVY RAIN IN PESHWAR

2 Killed, 4 Injured In House Collapse

PESHAWAR, April 1.

Two persons were killed and four injured as a result of house collapse in Peshawar city, following four days' incessant rain. The lowlying areas, around the city, are completely under water.

Heavy rain has also fallen in Afghanistan where roads and mountain tops are covered with snow. Traffic between Kabul and Peshawar has, in consequence, been interrupted at several places.—A. P.

ELABORATE POLICE PRECAUTIONS

Anti-Constitution Day In Rangoon

RANGOON, April 1.

The Anti-Constitution Day was observed here to-day with a long procession bearing placards through the streets.

In the House of Representatives, which is guarded by police pickets, most of the opposition members walked out as a protest.—A. P.

Mahatma's Advice To Jaipur Satyagrahis

(Continued from page 23)

civil disobedience for Swaraj, whether within the States or in British India. And as an indispensable test—by no means infallible—of non-violence I adhere to habitual spinning and habitual use of Khadi by the would-be civil resister. The Jaipur Satyagrahis, if they desire to take part in any civil disobedience struggle that may take place in future should understand the implications of non-violence and apply themselves with zest to the fulfilment of the minimum conditions I have prescribed. Let them also know that what applies to them applies to all future Satyagraha that I may have to deal with.

This, however, does not mean that the fight for Swaraj stops. It only means that civil disobedience is not to be so cheap as I fear. I have, indirectly if not directly, made it. But I am never too old to learn. One is ever young in the felt presence of the God of Truth or Truth which is God. But if civil disobedience is henceforth to be a very dear commodity. I hope, God willing, to show that it will prove to be infinitely more effective and faster moving than the alloy with which we have so far contented ourselves.

Jain Dharamvir Johari Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, March 30.

Jain Dharamvir Durlabhjibhai Johari died of heart-failure this morning at the age of 62. He was a resident of Morvi but made Jaipur his home 28 years ago.

He was Chancellor of Jain Gurukul, Beawar Trustee and Secretary of the Jain Conference, as also reception secretary of Kathiawar Political Conference, Morvi.

He retired from business at the age of 50 and was mostly passing his life in religious activities.

INCITEMENT TO 'NO-TAX'?

Rich Resident Of Jaipur And Two Others In Custody

JAIPUR, March 31.

Mr. Bhurmal a wealthy resident of Mrinjha and two others were arrested by the Jaipur Police on a charge of having incited people not to pay rent. Another person was arrested while two more were taken into custody as they were coming out of the Jaipur Secretariat premises on similar charges.

Following the suspension of Satyagraha, the Jaipur Prajamandal has suspended the publication of "Jaipraja", the Projamandal organ issued from Agra.—United Press.

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS ACQUITTED

Virawalla At Jaipur "En Route" To Rajkot

JAIPUR, Mar. 31.

The Bombay batch of Satyagrahis numbering four who were recently arrested at Ajmere and detained at Mohanpura camp were tried to-day at camp. They were found not guilty and accordingly, released.

Durbar Shree Virawalla arrived here this evening "en route" to Rajkot. It is understood that he will be staying here for a day or two.—United Press.

SARAT BOSE

To Retire From Congress Politics?

CALCUTTA, March 31.

"It is understood that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Assembly and one of the Stalwarts of the Congress, is seriously thinking of retiring from active Congress politics," says the "Star of India."

It may be noted in this connection, the paper adds, that although Mr. Sarat Bose has been regularly attending the High Court he has been seen in the Bengal Assembly Chamber only on two days after his return from Tripuri.—A.P.

POONA D. C. C. MEETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 31.

A meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee has been convened here on the 6th of April to elect new office-bearers and pass last year's accounts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. M. N. Borge, mechanical engineer in charge of the workshop of the Kirkee Cantonment Board, was fatally involved in an accident which occurred in the workshop. It appears that Mr. Borge was repairing some machine and had bent over it to examine some minute parts, when all of a sudden the machine started and its revolving part which struck the abdominal region of the engineer cut apart his intestines, and the result was instanteneous death. Mr. Borge was 40 years of age.

The death occurred at 2 a.m. to-day of the Maharajah of Santosh, President of the Indian Football Association and member of the Bengal Legislative Council.—A. P.

Role Of Congress In Kisan Uplift

Swaraj Connotes Fair Deal To All Classes

Dr. Sumant Mehta in the course of his presidential speech at the First Gujarat Kisan Confere nce, which opened at Gusar (Panchmahals) on Saturday, said:

It is well-known that many Congress workers of the old school look with great disfavour on the Kisan Movement, that is why the Kisan workers deserve thanks for their persistent enthusiasm. Although I am not a member of the Kisan Sabha I have accepted this honoured place just to show my active sympathy for the cause. My friend Com. Indulal Yagnik was responsible for calling the very first Gujarat Political Conference in 1917, and now after 22 years he calls the first Kisan Conference.

During this long period of 22 years the political situation has undergone great, very great changes but it is only during the last three years that the Kisan of India has awakened to the need of a class-consciousness organisation, in order to gain his rights and to gain political power.

There are practically three main problems of great importance facing the Indian Nation, (I) The Federation, and the awakening in the Indian States, (2) The Kisan Movement and (3) The problem of the minorities. In the case of Indian States their fight has always acquired strength when the Kisan has joined the fight. In the case of Hindus and Muslims we believe that the problems before all exploited classes is the same, irrespective of communal differences. We feel that the approach of the old leadership is faulty.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

Remember that most of the Kisan leaders are not only members of the National Congress but are men who have been leaders in the political fight and who have sacrificed much for the National cause. The Congress is the mother of all movements of the type of Kisan Sabha, Trade Union Congress, States' People's Conference, Congress Socialist Party and even Women's Conference. As in a family all these movements meant for the organisation of particular interests may work amicably if they realise that they must work in such a way that the interests of the other members suffer no injury. In case there is a clash of interests, the Mother (Congress) dispenses final justice. Of course, the Congress must exhibit the same broadminded impartiality and affection as a good Mother.

It stands to reason that it is the wearer who knows where and how much the shoe pinches; and the outsider cannot fully appreciate the grievances of the Mill workers, the resident of an Indian State or of a Kisan.

A philosophically-minded professor once explained the Gandhian attitude towards the Kisan by saying that you see a prostrate man with the victor lying quietly on him. The victor has no need to stir, if the down-trodden makes a stir it is called violent In short, in practice if not in theory the Gandhism attitude defends the Raja, the Sahukar, the Governments, the Millowners, it defends the "status quo" except that it wants to "call" the exploiter a trustee, unfortunately calling him so does not convert him. This is true in the main, though not the wholly true.

One has to remark that people who, in season and out of season talk about Truth and Non-violence do not very much practise it. You can get many instances or this in any number throughout Gujarat.

It is argued against the Kisan Movement that it encourages class-consciousness. but such struggle can always be regulated by discipline. Life in society is very complex and it is no use being afraid of differences of opinion. If there is a clash of interests, there are ways of settling such clashes. After all the goal before us all is the attainment of Swaraj. We believe that Swaraj also connotes a very fair deal to those classes which have been suppressed for very many centuries. The Congress Socialist Party, the Royist, States' People's Conference, Trade Union Congress are bodies which either inside or outside the Congress and yet they all take us towards Swaraj. It is perfectly legitimate for the Kisan Sabha to study and advance the cause of the Kisans.

It has been argued that the Kisan Sabha criticises the Congress but surely the Congress is not so deliberate or vulnerable as to be unable to face a little honest criticism. The Kisans have a right to complain that the promises made in the Congress Manifesto are not being implemented. To take objection to a non-violent Kisan March amounts to extreme intolerance, inconsistent with the broad-minded policy of an august body which contains many interests and opinions. The Congress has a right to demand discipline but that discipline cannot be of a military or mechanical type but of a democratic type.

The Kisan Movement is not very strong in Gujarat because some orthodox Congressmen misuse the revered names of Gandhiji and Sjt. Vallabhbhai. In other provinces like Bihar and U. P. the Movement has grown up into a powerful organisation.

Problems Before Kisans

As long as our fight was mainly with the British Government we need to demand only a substantial decrease in land-tax but since then we have noticed that the interest on the Kisan's debt is a very heavy drain, and the landless Kisan has to pay enormous rent for the use of land. Some of our main problems are as under:

(1) a. The Revenue code, circulars, laws, etc, must be scrapped because they are all based on wrong assumptions. There must be a graduated income-tax instead of land-tax.

b. Uneconomic holdings must be exempted from the tax.

c. Until this happens there should be a reduction in land-tax by 50 per cent. as resolved by the National Congress.

d. All tax on irrigation water should be reduced by half; and there should not be any such tax for subsoil water near tanks or wells, in case the adjoining land is not actually watered

e. In all committees appointed to determine the annawari of crops, half the number of members should be Kisans. There should be an appeal to a judicial court on the decision of the revenue authority.

f. All arrears of land-tax which become three years old should automatically be wiped off.

(2) The act for regulation of land-rent should be applied to the whole country, in the Provinces. States and elsewhere

a. The grant of right of permanent cultivation should be available to all tenants and actual cultivators in lands of Zemindars, talukdars and such landholders.

b. Abolition and penalisation of Veth Begar (forced labour) and customary dues.

c. Penalisation of keeping Hali or Serfs.

(3) Compulsory licensing of money-lenders and penalisation of Sahukar Pathans

a. The rate of interest should never exceed 6 per cent. and compound interest should be considered illegal.

b. Enquiry to be made into all debts incurred by Kisans with a view to settle its legitimacy taking also into consideration the condition of the debtor.

c. Declaration of moratorium for 5 years on all agrarian debts.

d. Immunity from all minimum holdings, stables living quarters, house-hold necessities dairy and other cattle in execution of civil decrees and revenue and rent demands.

e. Long term credit should be available to Kisans at low interest, and banks should have many branches.

(4) Construction of good broad roads in all rural areas to be taken up immediately.

a. Railway freight on agricultural products must be reduced, and the railway fares for 3rd class travelling be curtailed.

What Shall We Do?

Now we have to consider as to what we should do to remove our disabilities and to gain our rights

Remember first that self-help is absolutely essential. Do not look up to others for the solution of your problems. Secondly remember that if the Government and Zamindars have got authority, you have got the strength of Numbers. Government have the military and police, you have hands, a bold heart and a righteous cause.

Your first task is to increase your numbers and to organise yourselves. It is the duty of the Congress to help you. Remember that the awakening in the Provinces is the result of much propaganda, much money and much organisation. The Congressmen are bound to help in the organisation of the Indian States and the Kisans, because the latter have given all that they could to the strengthening of the Congress.

I appeal to the youths, men and women to take up this problem of the Kisans. The question of Socialism or other 'ism' does not arise. If youths get into direct touch with the Kisans they will never be disappointed. They will be gratified to see immediate results if they tackle the agrarian problems, because the Kisans are thirsting for guidance and help.

It is likely that you will require a paper as your mouth-piece, an organ for your organisation also. To-day you may utilise the Azad-Hind. You will also have to produce and collect Kisan Sanghs. We may not expect the bourgeois poets of to-day to help us much. Remember that poets did not create the "Marseillaise" which has become the national song of France and the inspirer of the down-trodden peoples. Nor was the "Red Flag" the creation of a known poet. The song comes from the heart.

Leadership Changes

You will notice that the leadership is also changing and new leaders have to be produced. The Kisans will have to produce their own leaders in hundreds and thousands. There is a great and urgent need of opening in Gujerat training classes for Kisan workers.

Dear friends, you are the pioneers of the advanced guard of a huge movement. You are being abused, belittled and misrepresented. Even men of great influence will try to break up your work. You must persist in your efforts knowing as you do that the Kisan cause is bound to flourish.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 31.

Intimation has been received in the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India that from March 24, 1939, the Government of Federated Malaya States has imposed restrictions on account of smallpox against passengers arriving from Bombay.

Progress Of Sales Tax Bill In Assembly

Finance Member's Assurance Satisfies Opposition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Compromise was the order of the day in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day. The Opposition members, especially the European group, who had many amendments to the Sales Tax Bill, withdrew almost all of them, on the Finance Minister giving the assurance desired by the Opposition members.

The Finance Minister was prepared for reasonable compromise provided the amendments did not go against the main provisions and objects of the bill.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in a conciliatory mood and the Europeans did not press their amendments. Considerable progress was therefore made and nearly 15 clauses, were passed, a few of them with verbal amendments.

The European members of the House had the lion's share of the amendments, out of 73 amendments, 58 stood in their names. The trend of the amendments was to soften the punitive provision in the bill.

The Bill imposes on every trader coming under the provisions of the Sales Tax to take out a licence and the contravention of this provision is made punishable with fines with a maximum of Rs. 5,000.

Clause 13 of the Bill relating to the power of entry, search, seizure, detention and arrest under the Act came in for criticism.

The clause runs as follows:—

"Any officer specially empowered by the Provincial Government may enter and search at any time, by day or night any building vessel, vehicle or place to which he has reason to believe that any kind of goods specified in the schedule is kept for purposes of trade."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, objected to this clause on the ground that it gave sweeping and comprehensive powers to the officer in question and that it was likely to affect civil liberty.

Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister assured the House that fears of civil liberty being curtailed were purely imaginary. There was no danger of any abuse of the provisions of the Act. Such clauses existed in similar acts and he quoted the instance of the Tobacco Act. After some more discussion, the clause was passed.

The remaining five clauses of the Bill will be considered on Monday.

Tariff Bill Speculations

What About The Cotton Duties?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 1.

There is a good deal of speculation in Assembly circles regarding the implications of the Tariff Bill seeking to implement Indo-British Trade Agreement of 20th March. Though the Ottawa agreement has expired to-day, the Tariff Bill based on the Ottawa arrangements of the Tariff continues till either it is repealed or amended in the form of a bill now before the Assembly. The Government, however, have caused provisions of the new Bill regarding textile duties and another item to come into force with immediate effect.

In case this Bill is thrown out, it does not mean as has been suggested in a message that cotton textile protective duties would automatically go. It is true, however, that cotton duties under old Tariff Act also expired to-day but in their place new duties under new agreement have already come into force and will automatically continue for two months. In case the Assembly rejects the new Bill, mere rejection does not mean that duties would go, for it lies with Government to decide whether they accept verdict of the Assembly or not.

The point, however, is immeterial since the Congress party are tabling amendments which are considered, not in India's interests. Their trouble is that they don't yet know whether they can move amendments to increase protective duties without previous sanction of the Governor-General which is invariably not forthcoming.

Order For Maintenance Of Minors

CANNOT BE EXECUTED AS "DECREE FOR MONEY"

Can a decree against a person for payment of the maintenance and educational expenses for his children be executed like a "decree for money"?

This was the point that came up for decision before the Appellate Bench of the High Court in the appeal filed by one Nariman Edulji Contractor against an order of Mr. Justice Engineer.

It appeared that there was a dispute between the appellant and his wife, Bai Pirojbai regarding the custody of their minor children. This led to cross petitions filed by them under the Guardian and Wards Act. These were heard together by Mr. Justice Engineer who had passed a consent order by which it was provided that the husband (appellant) should pay all expenses for the maintenance and schooling of the children and that the wife (Pirojbai) or the school authorities, as the case may be, should receive the money sent by him for the purpose from time to time.

Subsequently in 1937, Pirojbai obtained a decree for divorce against her husband. She then took out proceedings for leave to execute the consent order claiming Rs. 15,400 for the maintenance and education of the children. The amount was later fixed, by consent of both parties, at Rs. 9,008 before the Commissioner to whom the matter was referred to ascertian the amount.

Mr. Justice Engineer thereupon, directed the husband to pay the amount, and granted leave to the wife to execute the order.

Against this decision the husband appealed.

JUDGMENT

In the course of their judgment the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia discussed the point urged on behalf of the appellant that an order like this could not be made under the Guardian and Wards Act, and if made, it could not be treated as a decree made under the ordinary original jurisdiction and could not be executed as such.

After considering the legal authorities on this point, their lordships held that the order made in this case did not fall within the terms of the Guardian and Wards Act and did not confer on the court any power to make such an order as was made by the lower court.

It was well established, observed their lordships, that the consent of parties could not confer upon a court jurisdiction which the court did not possess.

But such was not the case here. The parties were properly before the court in a matter under the Guardian and Wards Act and they were justified in consenting to the court making the order which was within the general competence of the court to make.

DISAGREEMENT WITH LOWER COURT

On the second point, however, their lordships differed from the decision of the lower court.

A decree, said their lordships, could certainly be for payment of money not presently due. But in the present case the decree was not for payment of money. It was a decree for payment of expenses for the maintenance and schooling of minors. It was not a decree for payment of money to the decree holder, i.e. the wife, and a part of it or possibly the whole of it might be paid to third parties.

Their lordships held that a decree in that form could not be regarded as a decree for payment of money and could not be executed as such.

Their lordships, therefore, allowed the appeal and set aside the lower court's order.

MASONIC HONOUR TO PROF. DAVAR

Tributes To His Public Activities

Prominent Freemasons of Bombay Presidency met in large numbers at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Bombay, on Thursday, night to mark their appreciation of the work done by Prof. Davar as a Freemason and to congratulate him on his being appointed the Assistant Grand Master of English Freemasonry for the Presidency of Bombay as the first Indian to attain that distinction.

The District Grand Master of Bombay, Mr. W. C. Bromham was present and Sir Temulji Nariman, the past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India was also present and took an active part, though Sir Temulji is now running the 92nd year of his life.

On this occasion, Prof. Davar was presented with a Souvenir in form of a valuable English made clock and an equally valuable Masonic Ivory Gavel. In presenting these souvenirs on behalf of the Masons of the Presidency of Bombay who had met there belonging to all communities and Constitutions, the District Grand Master spoke very highly of the services rendered by Prof. Davar as a Mason, as well as a citizen and gave details of the work he had done and various degrees which he had passed and various ranks he had obtained in India and England in connection with Freemasonry. He referred to Prof. Davar's career in public life, and pointed out that he was the author of numerous books, a pioneer in the line of education, a Member of the Syndicate of the University of Bombay, a lawyer and a Councillor of the Bombay Corporation.

DAVAR THANKS ALL.

Prof. Davar in replying to the toast thanked the Rt. Wor. District Grand Master for the honour he had conferred upon him and also expressed his great gratitude to Sir Temulji Nariman who was not only advancing in years but was not keeping excellent health for having come that evening. He also thanked all the Freemasons present for their cordiality and kindness in the past and for their generous appreciation of what little he may have done for Freemasonry.

KARNATAKI MUSIC RECITAL

E. Ramachandran's Fine Display

Under the auspices of the South Indian Bhajan Samaj Ennappadam Ramachandran gave a recital of Karnataki music on Friday evening at Matunga. Apprenticed as an accompanist to his father, a well-known Harikatha performer, Mr. Ramachandran has made much headway since he visited Bombay last. He rendered Kirtans in 'Kedaram,' 'Panthuvarali,' and 'Biyakkada' faultlessly and his 'Chembai' methods in rendering 'swaras' were noteworthy. In Shanmugapriya, he was at his best, though he drew repeated encores in rendering the top-notch in 'Kamboji' in typical Semmangudi style. The artiste was ably accompanied by Krishnaswami on violin and Lakshman Rao on Mridangam. The latter regaled the audience with 'gaths' and finished variety of strokes.

Blind Relief Association

The Managing Committee of the Blind Relief Association held a variety concert at Sir C. J. Hall on Friday evening when Justice Patkar presided.

The performance of Srimati Sunalini Devi was much appreciated, especially the saying of three religious prayers blended into one indicating the symbol of unity of religions.

Justice Patkar thanking the audience for the support and co-operation they extended to the Blind Relief Fund explained how the Institution was spending Rs. 11,000 for its upkeep but how they were being able to collect only Rs. 8,000.

He appealed to the public to contribute liberally to enable the Committee to function efficiently.

BENGAL LANDLESS PEASANTS' DEMANDS

BARISAL, March 30.

What is regarded as a symptom of acute economic distress in North Bakerganj was witnessed here when over 2,000 peasants led by the Krishak Samiti reached the town, shouting usual slogans. They laid their grievances before the Collector in front of the Municipal Office.

Their demands include immediate distribution of agricultural loans under the direct supervision of the Collector and test relief works for landless peasants.

After negotiations between the representatives of the peasants and the Collector, the latter agreed to the demands and assured that he would tour the affected areas from Sunday. He distributed two annas per head for immediate expenses and asked the Krishak Samiti to supply him with a list of peasants needing loans.—United Press.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, April 1.

The western disturbance moved away eastwards after causing local precipitation in Kashmir, Sonamarg reporting half an inch. A few thundershowers also occurred in South Madras. A fresh western disturbance is moving eastwards through Iran. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in most of northwest India.

Forecast until the evening of April 2. There will be dry weather generally.—A.P.

CLOSURE OF HIGH SCHOOL

Surat Muslims' Appeal To Government

SURAT, March 31.

The Surat District Muslim Education Society has passed the following resolution:—

The Surat District Muslim Education Society has learnt with great apprehension the idea of the Government to close down abruptly the Government High School of Surat from June 1939. The Government are aware that this is the only high School in Surat where provision is made for the teaching of all the three subjects viz., Arabic Urdu and Persian. Such a step if taken will be a fatal blow to the progress of education of the students of Arabic, Urdu and Persian in general and of the Muslim students in particular.

This Society, therefore, makes an earnest appeal to the Government not to close down the School.

Veto On Municipal Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

GOA, March 28.

It has transpired that the move of having the late Menezes Braganza's photograph placed in the Municipal Hall of Pangim, as decided by the Municipal Committee, has been objected to by a high official authority. Senhor M. Braganza was held in high popular esteem as an eminent public writer. He fought hard for the promotion of true democratic principles and succeeded in creating a conscientiousness in the present Goan generation of the rights of true citizenship and nationalism. The incident has necessarily placed the Municipal Council in a very awkward position before the public.

Co-operators Confer

POONA, March 31.

A co-operative conference of the eleven Marathi speaking districts in the presidency commenced here in the Gokhale Hall on Wednesday afternoon, with Mr. K. B. Deshmukh, M. L. A., in chair.

Earlier the president-elect was taken out in a procession.

The constitution of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, the question of retaining its district branches and the new rural development scheme of the Government of Bombay are among the important subjects that will come before the conference for consideration.

Devappa Malappa was arrested by the B. Division police for alleged stealing of a gold chain from the neck of a young girl while she accompanied an elder lady to the Tulshibag Ram temple.

The dead body of a Hindu youth aged about 25 was found in a lonely well near the Gul Tekdi yesterday. His identity has not so far been established.

Rs. 30 fine or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment was the sentence awarded to one Hussain Khan, who was charged with assaulting a traffic policeman on duty in the Ganesh Peth Chowk.

Indian Team For Davis Cup

Sailing From Bombay On 8th April

The following players will leave for Europe on the 8th April per s.s. "Strathallan."

Ghaus Mohamed, Iftekhar Ahmed, Y. R. Savoor and S. A. Azim.

This will give them ample time for practice prior to the Davis Cup Matches against Belgium on the 7th, 18th and 19th May.

J. Charanjiva the non-playing Captain, and S. R. L. Sawhney, will follow on the "Mooltan" sailing on the 22nd April and Yudishtra Singh hopes to sail on the same steamer.

It is hoped a few matches between the team and local Stars can be played in Bombay on the 7th April to augment the Davis Cup Funds.

S. A. Azim and Y. Singh are accompanying the team at their own expense.

6 P. C. WOULD BE FAIR RETURN ON SHARES

Wanted Guarantee For Minimum Wage And Dividend

A substantial guarantee on the part of industry to labour, in regard to minimum wage and if dividends were to be limited a guarantee on the part of the Stake to the industry, in regard to a minimum of dividends, were suggested by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff who led evidence on behalf of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, before the Textile Enquiry Committee, on Saturday.

Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia presided.

Mr. Shroff was of the opinion that 6 per cent would be a fair return on shares. As it was, there was no relation between the dividends declared and the soundness of the concerns. A remuneration not exceeding 10 per cent of the net profits, was a reasonable evaluation. Messrs. N. N. Dubash, and Jamnadas Morarji were the other members of the Association present at the examination.

Discussion centred round on the value of shares in relation to dividends.

(Fuller report will be published in to-morrow's paper).

25 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Aryan Boy's Silver Jubilee Celebrations

The Aryan Education Society's Old Boy's Union Bombay celebrated its Silver Jubilee, on Saturday evening, at their premises at Girgaon.

A programme of diverse activities was gone through. At 5 p.m. there was a musical concert conducted by Kumar Gandharva.

The General Meeting of the Society was also held the same evening under the Presidentship of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

The Secretary of the Society reading the year's report detailed the various activities of the Society.

Several speakers also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Chandavarkar, in his presidential remarks, eulogised the progressive career of the Society which had, during the past 25 years, expanded its sphere in several directions.

A dinner was held after the meeting was over. The function terminated with a grand musical concert by Bai Laxmibai of Baroda.

Aga Khan Hockey

Customs–G. I. P. Game A Veritable Feast Of Hockey

Xt. Xaviers' Secure Narrow Victory Over Deccan Sports

The Customs-G. I. P. match, the 'piece de resistance' of last evening's Aga Khan programme, provided the packed stands with a veritable feast of thrilling hockey. "A game worthy of a finals" was the verdict of many—and so it was. The incomparable brilliance of Pinto, that memorable goal which could come only from a Latiff, the eagle-like swoops of Tellis—these are topics which the Bombay sporting public will never tire of recounting whenever this hectic tussle between two of Bombay's foremost sides is remembered and discussed.

The G. I. P. were full value for their victory, and, on the run of play, had more approaches to the goal than their opponents. The speed of the G. I. P. attacking line told heavily on the Customs' defenders in the initial period of play, and the erstwhile champions were three goals down within the first fifteen minutes. Despite this disheartening adversity, the grand old stalwarts never gave up trying, and staged a partial recovery only to go down by the odd goal in five.

The first game of the afternoon between St. Xaviers and Deccan sports suffered by comparison and appeared relatively tame; but the class of hockey it served up can by no manner of means be labelled except as the average seen at this stage of the Tournament.

CUSTOMS v/s G. I. P.

RESULT:—

G. I. P. (M. Bocarro 2, Latiff 1) ..... 3 goals.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS (Pinto 1 and one penalty goal) 2 goals.

THE GAME

The game opened out at a terrific pace, with the Customs dominating for a couple of minutes and then the G. I. P. taking a hand in the proceedings. A Customs' defender was found fault with in the ring, and M. Bocarro converted the resultant penalty corner with a stinging shot in the fifth minute which gave Lynn in the Customs goal no chance. (1-0).

LATIFF'S MAGNIFICENT GOAL

There was a brief interval of even exchanges, but in the tenth minute Latiff obtained the ball midfield, dribbled past Brewin, wormed his way through the gaps in both the Customs' lines of defence, and scored a beauty. Truly, a piece of work that could be emulated only by one other player—Johnny Pinto. (2-0). But worse was still to come for the Customs, for another 5 minutes later, a splendid movement by Latiff resulted in a clean pass to M. Bocarro, and this player dribbled past the only Custom's defender contronting him and reversed the ball between Lynn's legs into the goal (3-0).

CUSTOMS REDUCE MARGIN

Nothing daunted, the Customs strove on, and Pinto was now his own inimitable self. They soon forced a penalty corner, and Sweeney's shot was halted by Dontre; but Pinto was as usual lying handy for the rebound, and when it came—well, Pinto sent the ball where he usually sends it. (3-1). A few minutes later, the Customs were awarded a penalty bully. The correctness of the umpire's decision in this matter has been questioned by many, but it will serve no purpose in going into it here. Immediately on taking the bully, E. Bocarro pushed the ball away with his foot, and a penalty goal was awarded to the Customs. There can be no question about this decision at any rate. (3-2).

After resumption, both teams were engaged in a desperate struggle, and Johnny Pinto and Tellis were conspicuous for a deal of brilliant play. But neither side was rewarded, and the gallant Customs went down by the odd goal in fine.

THE TEAMS:—

G. I. P.:—Dontre; Mills and Grostrate; De Burg, Marsh and E. Bocarro; Paul, Hakim, Latiff, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

CUSTOMS:—Lynn, Aslam and Abreo; Salim, Brewin and Husnain, Afzal, Pinto, Milne, Jagatsingh and Sweeney.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Cyniaco D'Souza and Nagporevalla.

St. Xaviers' v/s Deccan Sports, Poona

The first period of 10 minutes play was marked by even exchanges. In the 12th minute, however, Almeida broke through and gave St. Xaviers' the goal which won them the match. (1-0).

The second moiety saw Deccan Sports exerting sustained pressure on the college defence, which, however, held out until the blow of the whistle for final time.

RESULT:—

ST. XAVIERS' ..... 1 goal.

DECCAN SPORTS, Poona .. nil.

THE TEAMS:—

ST. XAVIERS':—De Salis, Ferreira and D'Cunha; F. Saldanha, H. Saldanha and A. D'Souza; S. Lissenberg, A. Pereira, E. D'Souza, Almeida and A. D'Souza.

DECCAN SPORTS:—Mugford; S. Adhav and P. Fitzpatrick; F. D'Souza, Gidney and Pillay; Nicholas Walter, S. M. Adhav, D. Adhav and Shanker.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. A. J. Francis and S. H. Mehta.

URDU IS JOINT PROPERTY OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

M. Abdul Haq On Origin Of Urdu Language At Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 27.

Dr. Maulvi Abdul Haq, Secretary Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu (India) accompanied by Professor Najib Ashraf Nadvi, was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the Urdu-knowing public of Ahmedabad at a crowded meeting held at the Premabhai Hall on the 22nd inst. organised by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu under the Presidentship of Sir Mehbub Qadri.

Replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Secretary of the Anjuman, Maulvi Abdul Haq said that Gujerat had contributed a great deal in the development of Urdu Language Some linguists even go to such an extent as to consider Gujerat the home of Urdu language.

He then pointed out that both Hindus and Muslims played an important part in creating an altogether new language which came to be called Urdu. When the Muslims came to India they brought with them the Persian language which was quite foreign to the Indian people. But later on with the free contact of both Hindus and Muslims a new language was created which was neither Persian nor Arabic nor Hindi but a mixture of all the three and came to be called Urdu.

Thus Urdu language had an Indian origin. In the words of Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru Urdu was "an indivisible joint property of both the Hindus and Muslims together."

MUSLIMS AND POLITICS

Mr. Horniman On Communal Journals

"I know what noble motto 'Insaf' stands for. The paper has been conducted with dignity, independence and fairness, which place the Editor, Munshi Fatehkhan, in the forefront of Indian journalists. I sincerely hope it will continue to render even greater service to the cause of the country and the Muslim community."

In these words Mr. B. G. Horniman paid glowing tributes to "Insaf" and its Editor, when presiding over a meeting arranged by the "Attaturk Volunteer Corps", to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the paper, on Friday night.

Mr. Horniman, in the course of his address, said that he felt greatly honoured to preside over this function for celebrating the 20th anniversary of the "Insaf," which had stood through storm and stress, for so many years, preserved its existence and maintained its independence.

The Editor of the paper had to pass through many vicissitudes and face many difficulties. "As long as we are able to carry on papers with independence, fairness, and real "Insaf," then we can hope that the interests of the country first and the interests of the community which they cater, will be fully supported and ventilated in the proper way, said Mr. Horniman.

Paying a tribute to Munshi Fatehkhan, Mr Horniman said.

"Munshi Saheb has rendered able service to his community, but he has also stood for the interests of the country at large. He is a staunch Nationalist who would stand to the bitter end for the cause of the country. On this happy occasion I offer my heartfelt wishes and congratulate the Editor and the staff of the paper for their achievement of 20 years. I wish deeply the paper will flourish and continue to exist for long as a champion of the popular cause."

CHAMPIONED MUSLIM CAUSE.

Moulvi Fazlullah observed that "Insaf" always stood firm like a rock in the service of the community and put up a valiant fight to those who attempted to trample under their feet the just rights of the Muslims.

Mr. Shaida, the Editor of "Beghadi Mouj," gave some idea of the powers of the Press in moulding public opinion.

Mr. A. S. Ghaznavi, Mr. Kokil and others also spoke, appreciating the services rendered by "Insaf" and appealing to the community to give their unstinted support to the paper.

Munshi Fatehkhan, in his reply, thanked the well-wishers and friends of the paper, and also Mr. Horniman for presiding over the function. He observed that as a journalist he always tried to serve the community and the country. To him, the important function of the Press was to direct public opinion into right channels. He fought injustice wherever it was prevalent, caring little for favours or frowns.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks accorded to the Chair.

NEW DELHI.—The meeting of the select committee on the Coastal Reservation Bill of Sir A. H. Ghuznavi has been postponed indefinitely.

'Thanks, India'

Egyptian Delegates Farewel Message

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice President of The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee accorded a hearty send off to the Egyptian Delegates before their embarkation for Egypt by the s.s. "Viceroy of India" yesterday afternoon. The Congress volunteers were in attendance and gave a salute to the delegates. Mr. Nagindas Master then garlanded the delegates on behalf of the city. Among those present were Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Khwaja Hamied, Messrs. S. K. Patil, B. N. Mehisheri and Sharma.

Before their departure, Mr. Mahmud Bassiuni Bey in an interview with our representative said:

"Our thanks to Indian Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose whom we wish a speedy recovery. We also express our heartfelt thanks to the leaders of other parties with whom we came in contact. We are delighted to see that India has made great progress towards freedom. We realise that our visit to India has been beneficial to Egypt. It has helped us to learn many things which we did not know before. The results attained by the Congress Government after the assumption of power have been marvellous. We are leaving the shore with messages from the patriots of India to the patriots of Egypt. We will be delighted to welcome delegates of India to our Wafd Conference in April."

Dr. Hamied's Dinner Party To Egyptian Delegation

Dr. Khwaja and Mrs. Hamied gave a dinner party to the leader and members of the Egyptian Delegation at their house at Cuffe Parade on Friday. Dr. Hamied in bidding "bon voyage" to the Delegation hoped that the visit of the latter would be the first of a series of visits from Egyptian leaders. Both Egypt and India had ancient civilizations and both had carried on a similar fight for independence. There was thus an indissoluble bond between them. The was thus an indissoluble fond between them. The Delegation carried with them the good wishes of all Indians with them for the prosperity and progress of Egypt.

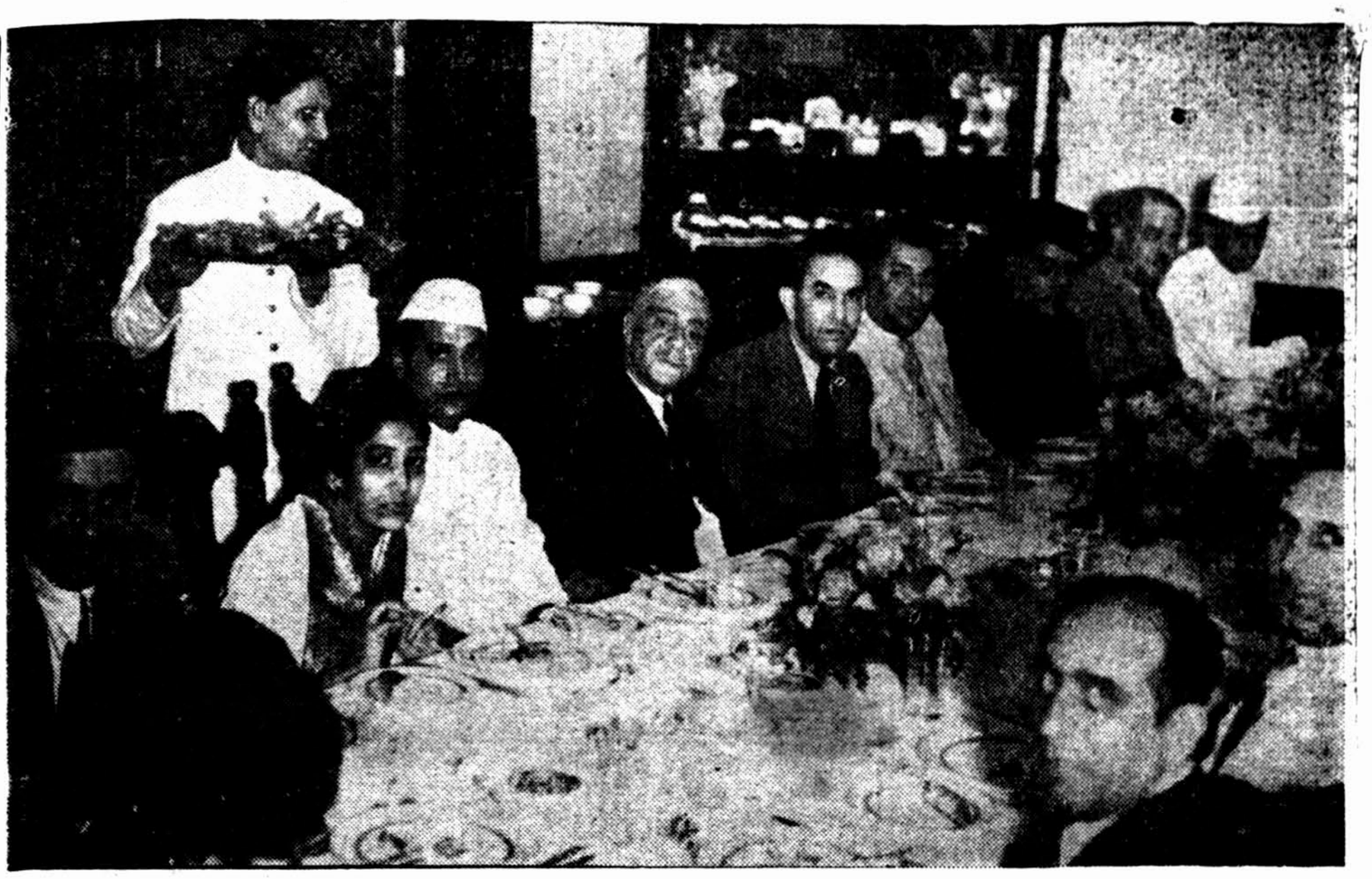
Mahmud Bessuini Bey thanked Dr. and Mrs. Hamied for their hospitality and said that as the hour of parting came near they felt it a wrench to leave a country where they had received nothing but love and kindness. From what he had seen of the Indian movement for political freedom he had no doubt that India would soon be independent.

PROCESSION TO SUPPORT PROHIBITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To intensify the propaganda in favour of prohibition, a big procession was arranged under the auspices of the Mogaveera Yuvak Sangha. The procession started at 4-30 p.m. from Gogha Street and passed through Cowasji Patel Street, Gunbow Street, Maruti Lane, Bora Bazar, Fort Street, Bazar Gate Street, Agyari Lane, Modi Street, Manohardas Street, Mint Road, and finally terminated at the Bazar Gate Clock Tower. Many of the South Kanarite Associations participated in the procession, which was a grand success.

The meeting announced on the occasion was not held by the organisers owing to the unavoidable absence of the president.



The Egyptian delegates to the Indian National Congress were entertained at dinner on Friday night by Dr. K. A. Hamied at his residence.

Congregation of Hindu women at the Ramnavmi celebrations in one of the Temples at Thakurdwar, Bombay.

"THE LITTLE PRINCESS" OF THE SCREEN

(Continued from page 26)

been better. Her emotional scenes were gripping. Even to a selected audience of newspapermen, I felt myself being affected by little Temple as were others around me—as I heard them sniffling—and all grown men, too! Walter Lang the director has done a good job in the handling of his assignments. His direction was not overplayed—and thus the story was well presented. I have never seen Shirley looking better than in this colour film. She is beautiful—and note this—neither in colour nor in black and white films does Shirley wear any makeup whatsoever. All Temple fans like Shirley—they will all love her more when they see this film. Anyone who wants to see this film will not be disappointed. Shirley is a star—and everyone loves her, but the fact remains—that for the past four years the exhibitors throughout the world have voted each and every year that little Shirley is the one star that makes the most money every year for them. She is box office, besides being just cute—which makes her that much more valuable.

WALT DISNEY'S OPINION

This reminds me of an incident that occurred after the preview of the "Little Princess". Walt Disney was asked to give his opinion of the film as he was leaving the theatre. He said, "Shirley Temple in this film is like "Snow White" only here we have real flesh actors".

Sir Roger and Lady Lumley being introduced to guests at the Mayor's garden party to the Governor on Friday evening.

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS DOWN

Political Consideration Is A Dominating Factor

HIGHER TREND IN WHEAT PRICES

BOMBAY, April 1.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The cotton market was expected to open lower for nears. Operators at home and abroad anxiously await Hitler's speech. Political considerations predominate the market but fluctuations were narrow.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

In the absence of speculative enthusiasm Liverpool wheat remained steady with May at 53 1/4d. The war scare is influencing higher trend of prices. Traders have adopted cautious and waiting attitude.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, April 1.

Previous closing	7.89
To-day's opening	7.84
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	7.84
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, April 1.

Previous closing	4.41
To-day's opening	4.43
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.40
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 152-0
July August	Rs. 152-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 1.

New York cotton opened five points down with July position at 7.84 though market was expected to open about ten points lower for near positions and three points for distants on Liverpool which is largely awaiting Hitler's speech. With no fresh Washington development before Monday political considerations predominated the market to-day, but fluctuations were narrow and July position closed at the same level as opening at 7.84. Advance in Liverpool met foreign liquidation of nears.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 1.

In the local cotton market Broach July/August opened at Rs. 152-6. The rate advanced to Rs. 153 and closed quiet at Rs 152-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 1.

May	(8.06/8.06) 8.05/8.05
July	(7.86/7.85) 7.85/7.84
October	(7.55/7.55) 7.55/7.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 1.

American May	(4.55) 4.55
American July	(4.41) 4.40
Egyptian May	(6.55) 6.55
Egyptian July	(6.61) 6.62

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, April 1.

Indian Pekoe	(0.10 3/4) 0.10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-5 1/4) 1-5 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April/May (£24 3/4 sellers) £24 5/8 sellers

Dunlop April (£29) £29

Lightning April (£26) £26

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 7 15/16 buyers

Forward July/September (8 paid and value) 8 1/16 buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 3/16

Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 3/8) £10 5/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 1.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 1.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.09
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 1.

Previous closing	176.76
To-day's opening	176.75
To-day's closing	176.76

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 1.

The sterling dollar opened steady at 4.68.09 and the uncertain International political situation is still dominating factor. Mr. Chamberlain's statement created favourable effect and dollar improved 4.68.13.

Franc opened at 176.75. Narrow movements in dollar imparted depressing influence on Franc.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 15/16

Paris on Bombay (13.216) 13.204

New York on Bombay (35.05) 35.00

Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4

London on Milan (89.02) 89.02

London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6

Silver (19 15/16d) 20d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent.

4 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent

6 months (1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 5/8 to 1 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, April 1.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Sellers holding back. Small bear covering. Some speculative demand".

LONDON SILVER

London, April 1.

Spot	(19 15/16d) 20d+1/16
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 3/4d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 1.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 1.

General Motor (dol 43 7/8) dol 41 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 1/8) dol 25

U S Common New Stock 4dol 53 3/8) dol 51 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 116 1/2) unquoted.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, April 1.

Silver ready	52 12 0
Silver Chaitar	52 9 0
Silver Vaishakh	52 7 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 0 3
Gold Chaitar	37 0 6
Gold Vaishakh	37 0 9
Sovereign	23 10 0

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 1.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 93-7-6 at 2 p.m.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 1.

Wheat May	3 4 6
Wheat September	3 5 3
Linseed May	5 3 0
Linseed September	5 5 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 1.

Liverpool wheat futures opened steady with May option at 53 1/4 and remained stationary in absence of speculative enthusiasm Though war scare is influencing higher trend of prices operators are cautious pending further European developments. Waiting attitude is in evidence and Hitlers speech is anxiously awaited. May option closed at same level as opening namely 53 1/4d with market ruling quietly steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, April 1.

The closing rate of March was 53 1/4d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Sharp Rise In Discount Rates

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 1.

On the Money Market the continued uncertainty of the international political situation was again reflected in the sharp rise of discount rates. This weeks Treasury Bills favouring market operators to an usual degree as they obtained 71 per cent of their applications

Wall Street closed strong

Restricted Turnover On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Jutes ruled quiet in absence of much support and volume business was also very much restricted. Coals continued easier. Teas neglected. Miscellaneous speculative issues experienced further depreciation in their values due to selling pressure and further drop in American quotations. Other industrials kept more or less unaltered. Government securities are turn more quieter.

Closing quotations: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Rs 93/5 5 per cent 1945/55 loan 113/8 small lot,

Banks: Central 31/4 ex div, Imperial pref 1518, Reserve 110.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 91/8, Bankura Damoodar 91/8, Burdwan Cutwa 91/8, Chaparmukh Silghat 91/8, Ensingh Bhairab Bazar (Gaur) 98/8

Coals: Burrakur 12/8, Equitable 30, ex div odd lot. Sendra 7/6.

Jutes: Anglo-India 325 small lots; Barnagore 147, Howrah 54/11, India 286 small lot, Kamarhatty 488, Kelvin 422/8, ex div small lot, Nuddea 41/4,

Miscellaneous: Burma corpn 5/10; Indian copper 2/1, Dalmia cement ord 9/12 small lot, Burn and Co. ord 255/8 small lots, Ditto six per cent pref 127 small lot, Indian iron and steel 27/6, Steel corpn ord 11, Ditto pref 93/12, Bararee Coke 17/1, B I corpn ord 2/10, ex div, Ditto pref 143 ex div. Dunlop rubber ord 14/12 small lot ex div, Rohtas industries pref 130 ct. Shree Gopal paper pref 66, ct. Midnapore Zemindary 70 small lots, India General Navigation ord 93 small lot. Three per cent 1937/51, Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 98/14.—A. P.

BOMBAY—KOLHAPUR AIR SERVICE

From next week onwards the Schedule timings of the Bombay—Kolhapur via Poona Air Services will be changed as follows:—

Departure from Juhu:—Tuesday and Saturdays at 9-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Wednesdays and Sundays at 9 a.m.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Premier To Preside At Propaganda Meeting

A propaganda meeting for Literacy Drive which is going to be launched in Bombay from the 1st of May will be held at Delisle Road, Byculla on Tuesday the 4th instant at 9 p.m. when the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister to the Government of Bombay will preside and all the other Hon'ble Ministers and the Paliamentary Secretary Mrs. Hansa Mehta and other prominent persons will be amongst the speakers

BARODA GOVT. TO BUILD BRIDGE OVER TAPTI

BARODA, March 31.

The Baroda Government have sanctioned the construction of a bridge over the river Tapti, connecting Kathor with Kamrej and Khodwad. The work will cost Rs. 3,37,000.

LITERACY DRIVE IN MADANPURA

A meeting of the representatives of different local organisations in Madanpura, Kamatipura Nagpada, Foras Road Urdu speaking area was held under the auspices of the "Social Service League" on behalf of the Literacy Campaign (Urdu) Committee on Wednesday at 5 p.m.

The following members were present:

Messrs. Hafiz Mohamed Zahiruddin, Mohamed Hasan, Babu Ali Khan, Hngo Muqadam, Maulvi Md. Saleem, Mubarak Husain, Mohd. Khan, Afzal Noor Khan, Munshi Salamatulla, M. Shahid, Mohd. Ayab, Amir Haidar Khan, Mohamad Nagi, Feer Mohd. Manzar, Mohamad Ibrahim Com. Mohd. Tasin Himayat-ul-Muslimin, M. A. Munshi, A. Rasool, Mohd. Hanif Mohd. Yaqub, Abdul Khaliq Ismail, Allabux Chotto, Qurban Elahi, Saleem Faizabhadi, Md. Siddiq Buxi and J. Bukhari.

Mr. J. Bukhari, presiding, emphasized the audience the urgency of adult education. It was decided to organise Literacy centre, provisionally in the office of Com. Shahid (Corporator). It was decided to seek the co-operation of those who could not attend the meeting. The Anjumans will submit the list of persons willing to join such clases in their respective centres.

After that a meeting in the central organisation office will be held in which proposals will be received from all about the effective measures of propaganda e.g. public meetings demonstrations etc. It was also decided to recruit volunteers for the purpose.

Protest Against Non-Publication Of Traffic Board's Sugar Report

The Committee of the Maharastra Chamber of Commerce Bombay have sent the following telegram to the Commerce department of the Government of India:—

Committee of the Maharastra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay protest against non-publication of Tariff Board's Sugar Report and the reduction of the present protective duty by eight annas per cwt. for two years ending March 1941 only instead of the whole of the remaining period, thus leaving room for uncertainty. The Committee urges the commerce department to reconsider the situation in the interests of certainty.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay April 1

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 93/10
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan 98/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 100
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/8
3 per cent 1963/65 97
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 103/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 109/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 115/4
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 104/2/6

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 113/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T 108/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Note: Tone easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 1

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Feb

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287
Bank's buying T T 284 1/4
Bank's buying D D 283 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1,325

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T /8 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 7/8

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—
Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 1st instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 1st instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 1st instant
Java London 8.79 5/8 1st instant
New York London 4.68.12 31st ultimo
London New York 4.68.13 31st ultimo
London Paris 176.76 31st ultimo
London Italy 89.02 31st ultimo
London Belgium 27.82 3/4 31st ultimo
London Switzerland 20.85 1/2 31st ultimo
London Berlin 11.67 1/4 31st ultimo
London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 31st ultimo
London Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 31st ultimo
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 30th ultimo
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 31st ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 30th ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 31st ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 30th ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 31st ultimo
Silver New York Ready 43 30th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 43 31st ultimo
London discounts 3 months 15/16 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 3 months 1 3/8 per cent 31st ultimo
London discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 31st ultimo
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London March 31

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	68 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	51
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98
4 per cent 1948/53	103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	106 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	95 1/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	105 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	41/3

Sterling Purchases

BOMBAY, April 1

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday 31st March amounted to 320,000.

Share Bazar Presents Impressive Steadiness

ACTIVE SUPPORT AND SHORT COVERING

Wall-Street Nervous Awaiting Hitler's Speech

BOMBAY: April 1.

As anticipated the local Market is keeping wonderfully steady despite further sharp break in wall-Street Market and many market observers are puzzled. They find no solution, but in speculative markets no mathematical equations will ever help an investor as much depends upon factors which have no direct bearing upon the industry.

DOW'S INDUSTRIAL AVERAGES

In this connection it will be interesting to note that Dow's industrial average was 158.41 highest and 98.95 lowest last year and U. S. Steel fluctuated between 71-1/4 and 38 dollars. This week the industrial average declined from 141.82 to 131.84 nearly a drop of 10 points and U. S. Steel shares yesterday declined dol. 2-1/4 to 49-7/8, a new low level. The local Market which this year reached a low level of Rs. 1,020 and to-day recovered to Rs. 1,117 from the opening level of Rs. 1,080.

ABSENCE OF WEAK ELEMENT

What possible explanation can be ascribed to this state of workings? It may be noticed that there is utter absence of weak element in the local Market and some Professional Operators, who are carrying a fairly large load of long interest are forced to lend active support, but ven this support will exhaust one day and the market will be called upon to adjust to changed conditions when this adjustment sets in as problem and entirely depends upon the ability of market manipulators and both economic and political developments.

WALL-STREET AND HITLER

Yesterday the Wall-Street declined 2 to 4 dollars for leading issues while some individual shares registered a drop of dollars eight. Though the market was heartened by Mr. Chamberlain's pledge to Poland, but Operators were more inclined to await Hitler's speech, which was feared to initiate European explosion.

It is clear that any ugly turn in the European political situation leading to actual movements of armies will have adverse effect on American trade which much depends upon exports. But as we are concerned our industrial situation is quite different and we have to depend upon our domestic consumption. Our imports will be restricted and naturally it means more trade for our industries. Thus the decline in Wall-Street may have sentimental effect of a temporary nature, but the European outlook is full of uncertainties and hasty actions are likely to meet with adverse results. Thus we still favour "not to assume speculative risks" as political developments are also fluctuating like share values.

PROFESSION SUPPORT AND COVERING

In sympathy with easier Wall-Street advices the local Market opened easy, but there was utter absence of any selling pressure and with active Professional support and reported covering by leading Operators, prices quickly hardened.

Bombay Dyeing Mill shares opened at Rs. 817 and advanced to Rs. 831, while Century shares improved to Rs. 229. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 221-8 and New Greats were placed at Rs. 197. Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 111-8 and hardened to Rs. 112-4. Andhras were quoted at Rs. 1,370 and Tata Powers at Rs. 1,232-8.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,080 and after declining to Rs. 1,070 advanced to Rs. 1,117 and closed at Rs. 1,112. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 240 and closed at Rs. 245. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 416 and hardened to Rs. 421.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 1

100	Ahmd. Advance	376 4
100	BOMBAY DYEING	831 4
100	CENTURY	229 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	215 0
100	COLABA	111 0
100	Cooria	95 0
250	Davie	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1	E. D Sassoon	0-3-6
100	Finlay	96 0
100	GOKAK	129 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	98 0
100	KOHINOOR	221 8
250	Laxmi	467 8
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	115 0
250	Model	46 8
50	MYSORE	85 0
200	NEW GREAT	197 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	220 0
25	Sassoon Silk	63 0
1,000	Sholapur	3,095 0
50	SIMPLEX	70 0
100	SWADESHI	213 0
100	Swan	94 0
500	Vishnu	1,055 0
	Westerns	975 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	110 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 1

Bombay Dyeing (820) 817 821 823 826 832 831
Century (222) 220 224 226 225 228 229
Central India (211) 210 214 215
Kohinoor (218) 216 219 220 221/8
New Great (192/8) 193 195 197
Simplex (68/8) 68/8 69 70
Swadeshi (209) 209 210 212 213
Associated Cement (112) 111/8 111 112/4
Andhra (1370) 1370
Tram Ord (126) 126/8
Tata Hydro (145/8) 146 145
Tata Power (1227/8) 1222 1220 1225 1223 1230 1232/8
T Steel Defd (1105) 1080 1070 1085 1080 1090 1100 1107 1117 1112
T Steel Ord (242) 240 239 241 240 243 245
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155/8) 155/12
Bellapur (171) 171 170 172 173
B Burma (418) 416 418 420 421

25-50	Central	31 8
500	Imperial	1,505 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	365 0
50-100	India	135 8
100	Reserve Bank	109 4
5	Union	5-14-0

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	112 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	635 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 6
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	34 12
200	Oriental	4.210 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-2-6

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old		137 8
1,000	ANDHRA XD		1,370 0
10	Ajmer		11 14
50	BOMBAY TRAM		126 8
100	Bombay Suburban		142 8
10	Broach		9 5
100	Karachi		186 4
100	Poona	XD	167 8
100	Surat		151 4
100	TATA HYDRO		145 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	XD	1,232 8

RAILWAYS

50	Ahmedabad Prantij	945 0
100	C Province	100 0
100	Dh Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 1

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 152/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 152/2 on general liquidation. Later on there was some covering and prices advanced to Rs. 152/14 but the tone of the market was nervous. The steadiness of New York market impressed local market but we think our market being manipulated is not moving in natural course.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and with scattered buying Broach A/M. delivery improved to Rs. 153/4. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	153	2 0
Broach J/A		152	10 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May		139	6 0
Oomra July		139	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal May		113	10 0
Bengal July		114	0 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 1.

Broach A/M. ..... 2850 Bales.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 1

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-6 1/2 and so also London Paris Exchange rate was also quoted at 176.76. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London silver prices improved 1/16d. 19 15/16d. There was little Indian buying and speculative selling. Business was small within a small inquiry at fixed rates. New York Spot silver was quoted at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 0/8. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 52-9-0 and forward was Rs. 52. Business in the local market continues restricted on continued political tension in Europe and with scarcity of sellers the market remains steady.

GOLD

Ready	37	0	3
Chaitra delivery	37	0	9
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	1	0
Vaishakh delivery	37	1	3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Ready	52	11	0
Chaitra delivery	52	9	6
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	4	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	7	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	11	0

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 39 1/2
Liverpool May Rs. 46 5/8
Broach J/A New York July Rs. 35.
Liverpool July Rs. 39 1/2
New York Liverpool May 90 July 79 October 95 December 97 January 98

100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	99 12
500	Tapti Valley	732 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp. XD.	5 10
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-0-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27 6
10	Shivrajpur	35 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,112 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	245 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOK	317 0
10	Air Services	8 9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793 12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	210 8
125	B. BURMA	421 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	142 8
8sh	Br B. Petrol	3-6-0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	78 8
100	IND BLEACHING	101 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40 8
100	I Radio Defd.	390 0
100	I Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	68 0
30	Premier Con	60 12
1	Scindia	18 0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 4

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,445 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T F)	75 0
5	p.c. Central India (T F.)	567 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st XD	104 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd XD	96 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144 6
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,523 0
7	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
	(Ishn)	217 8

DEBENTURES

	Andhra Valley	(Rs. 2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

THERE IS MONEY IN HONEY

Indian Bee Is Capable Of Giving Returns As Profitable As European Prototype

The possibilities of bee-keeping as a paying rural industry have been under the scrutiny of the All-India Village Industries Association. The following notes on the "Management of a Modern Apiary," by Mr. Andrew W. Kannangara are reproduced here from the "Tropical Agriculturist."

It is said that there is no spot where man can find sustenance that will not support a few swarms of bees. In Ceylon, although some places are more suited than others, bees are found under natural conditions both in the dry zone and in the wet zone from sea level to over 6,000 feet; even in towns bees are successfully reared. It may not always be practicable to select the ideal location for an apiary, but if the best results are desired the ideal should be aimed at as far as possible. It is generally believed that "Apis indica" flies to a distance of not more than half-a-mile from its hive in search of forage.

As the success or failure of an apiary depends to a very large extent on the presence or absence of natural vegetation, it is advisable to see that at least some of the plants described in "The Tropical Agriculturists," Vol. XCI, 1933, pages 161-164, thrive in the locality. The number of colonies should necessarily be in proportion to the availability of bee-pasture. Even where sufficient bee-pasture is found among natural vegetation, it is expedient that the bee-keeper should plant some selected plants so as to supply the bees with pollen and nectar during lean periods of the year. Bees flourish well in coconut estates and in fruit gardens, with benefit both to the plantation and to themselves.

Zocation Of Hives

Hives should be so placed as o get the sun from 8 to 10 in the morning and 4 to 6 in the evening. The morning sun is important as it makes the bees start work early. Excessive shade and intense heat are detrimental to the smooth working of a hive. The hives should face the East, under shady trees or under roofs. The distance between hives should be at least 6 feet. Hives should be placed on ant-proof stands and, if necessary, should be protected from high winds.

Antigonon leptopus, also known as the Mexican Coral Vine, Bride's Tears or Mountain Rose, can be trained on trellisses at reasonable intervals running from East to West. This is a beautiful flowering creeper than which there is no better nectar plant in Ceylon

There is a common belief in Ceylon that bees should be subdued by smoke or otherwise before they are examined. With the Indian bee, this is not necessary. Local bees "respond kindly to kind treatment." It is unreasonable to stand in front of a hive to open it. The bees which return from foraging will be disturbed and the interloper may be stung. In opening a hive, jerks should be avoided. Bees feel vibrations carried through solid bodies and they get excited. Sound does not affect them.

During the hotter part of the day, it is likely that the combs and brood will be adversely affected and it is, therefore, not advisable to open the hive at this time. Bees will not brook undue intrusion upon their offspring. On wet cold days, they prefer to remain indoors; and for obvious reasons, they are in bad temper. They are never so contented as during the collection of pollen and nectar on hot sunny days. On such days, they may permit a certain amount of disturbance.

To open a hive, the roof must be gently removed from the rear. Then the super combs can be examined one by one. If the frames are pasted together with propolis, a knife will have to be used to detach them. The frames should be held at the two ends. After the combs have been examined, the whole super can be removed to examine the brood chamber. The frames of the latter should be examined in the same manner.

Keeping the hive on a stool with water-pans underneath to protect it against ants.

It is not uncommon to find irregular combs in a hive. These should be carefully removed with as little damage to them as possible, and replaced in correct position. The drone combs are always heavier than worker combs; they should be handled in such a manner as not to detach them from the frames. When a hive is opened, the bees come to the edges of the hive. Care should be taken not to crush such bees, not only because of the loss of bee life, but also because it irritates the others.

The Fear Of Being Stung

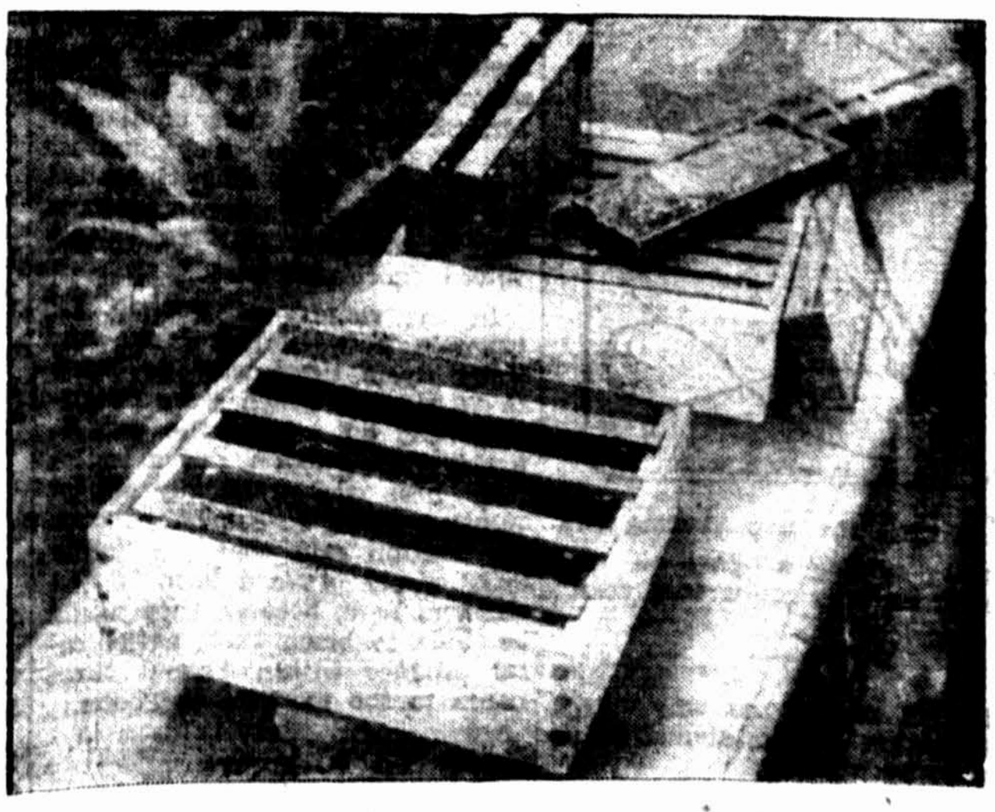
Bees in a queenless colony are most likely to sting. If they must be handled, they may be gently smoked. The principle involved in smoking is that when this is done the bees feel that there is some danger and quite naturally try to protect their valuable store, namely, honey. To do so they have to drink it, and they drink so much that their abdomens become distended with the result that they find it difficult to move about freely in order to sting. Tobacco smoke, popularly used by our villagers, is too strong and its use should be discouraged.

The fear of being stung is the greatest drawback to progress in bee-keeping. The sting is an instrument for self-protection and it will not be used by bees unless they are in imminent danger because they die immediately after stinging. The sting is barbed with recurved teeth and when thrust into the skin it cannot easily be withdrawn. Generally, each sting has three barbs on the shath and ten on the lancets. Bees invariably leave behind some portion of the body attached to the sting.

A sting causes a certain amount of irritation and swelling, but this can be reduced to a minimum by gently pushing out the sting with a knife or the finger-nail immediately after being stung. Then the injured portion should be rubbed with some

(Continued On Page 38)

Hiving wild colonies from hollow tree trunks by means of smoke.



A set of super frames in which generally honey is stored by the bees.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Portrait Of An Insect

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

The lowly mosquito, who in even his least objectionable moments can be mighty enough to spoil anyone's summer evening, is being accorded a major position on current postage. His portrait is obligatory on all mail issuing from Mexico for the first three months of this year.

As part of a campaign against malaria (Campana contra el Paludismo" on the stamps's inscription) Mexico has issued all centavo adhesive in light blue which must be used on all mail. The design presents a giant mosquito biting the knee of a man. This picture could appropriately decorate the postage of almost any country, for the mosquito is truly a citizen of the world and from the Equator to the Arctic there are few places where he does not exist.

The triumph of man over mosquito is one of the most thrilling stories science has to tell, and we will be reminded of one episode in this tale when the Panama Canal anniversary is observed in August. The mysterious fever that carrired off thousands of workmen compelled the French to abandon the project, and when the United States undertook the huge job it was this problem that demanded first attention. Under General Gorgas a two year campaign was waged against the deadly tropical mosquitoes which resulted in their complete defeat as far as the Canal Zone was concerned.

Sweden's New Designs

The Swedish Post Office Department is confronted with quite an ambitious programme for 1939. Several commemorative issues are scheduled, as well as a change in the regular postage series. The current postage set featuring the King Gustave V portrait as well as the familiar Lion, posthorn and Crown types has been in use since 1920. The series replacing it will consist of seventeen denominations in two designs, both of them simple in the extreme. A profile of the King, facing right is to be used for the 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50 ore values. The three crowns of the country's coat-of-arms will be featured on the 60, 85, 90, 100, 115, 120 and 145 ore stamps. These designs are presented without further adornment. The numeral of value (without the customary "ore") and the geographical designation "Sverige" complete each stamp.

The commemorative paper will include stamps to mark the bicentenar of the founding of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science. This institution was organized in June, 1739 by leading Swedish scientists of the day. The anniversary stamps will undoubtedly appear in June.

Polish Item

The winter relief set consists of three values, 5 plus 5 groszy orange, 25 plus 10gr. violet and 55 plus 15gr. blue.

Wild Stamps From Borneo

The stamps of North Borneo have always been a delight to the small boy collector, who usually has a penchant for unusual animal stamps. North Borneo has given us such exciting items as the cassowary leopard-cat, tapir, banteng and honey bear, not to mention the fierce orang-utan who is popularly known as the "wild man from Borneo." A new twelve value series from this British Protectorate will add considerably to Borneo's reputation for interesting postage.

The details of this colourful stamp pageant are as follows: 1 cent brown and green, buffalo cart; 2c greenish-blue and red-violet, cockatoo; 3c green and gray-lilac, Murut native; 4c lilac and bronze-green, proboscis monkey; 6c red-violet and deep blue, mounted sea gypsies; 8c red, map showing Borneo and surrounding territory; 10c olive-green and purple, orang-utan; 12c ultramarine and green, native with blowgun; 15c brown and green, Dyak tribesman; 20c slate black and deep purple, river scene; 25c dark brown and emerald green, Dyak boat; 50c violet and chocolate, Mount Kinabalu. The dol. 1 carmine and dol. 2 violet and olive bear the shield and crest of the British North Borneo Company.

There are also five postage due values, all in the same design a white arm and a black arm holding a flag on which appears the British lion. These denominations are: 2c brown, 4c scarlet, 6c violet, 8c green and 10c blue.

Red Cross Stamp

Finland's annual semi-postal set for the Red Cross has been issued and consists of four values. The design is a presentation of the Battle of Solferino, fought in June of 1859 between the Franco-Sardinians and Australians. The appalling scenes of bloodshed witnessed during the battle by Henri Dunant, the Swiss philanthropist led to the publication of a booklet entitled "A Souvenir of Solferino." In his pamphlet, Dunant urged the organization of societies to care for the wounded on the battlefield and his appeal received ready response. From this beginning sprang the Red Cross as we know it now. The final principles of the organization, as well as the official flag, were formulated at the Genevea Convention in August, 1864.

The values of Finland's Red Crosss stamps are: 1 marka plus 1 pennia; 1m. 50p plus 15p; 2m plus 20p and 3m. 50p plus 35p.

Forthcoming Items

France is the most recent country to announce plans for a stamp issue commemorating our New York World's Fair.

Cuba has announced a forthcoming set to honour the sesquicentennial of our constitution. There will be a postage set of four values, and two airmail stamps.

The eleventh Congress of the Universal Postal Union is to be honoured this spring on a commemorative set to be issued by the Argentine Republic. This special issue will consist of seven large, bi-coloured stamps.

Lithuania has marked the twenty-first anniversary of the Republic with a special postage issue in February.

The Panama Canal will receive considerable philatelic honour this summer. Our Government has already scheduled a special commemorative for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the canal's opening, and the Republic of Panama will issue a set of sixteen postage and six air mail stamps.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures a ship called the "Amerigo Vespucci?"
2. Who was John Guy and what postage paper bears his portrait?
3. Where is Dnieper Dam—geographically and philatelically?
4. What country has issued a stamp to honour a football game?
5. A camel equipped with his travelling kit proudly stands on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. On a French stamp of 1934, Hercules is seen tearing apart a tree stump.
2. Greece, in 1924, issued a stamp portraying Lord Byron.
3. St. Anthony of Padua, preaching to the fishes, appears on an Italian stamp of 1931.
4. The State of Jaipur in India issued a stamp in 1931 picturing an elephant-drawn carriage.
5. In 1919, New Zealand issued a stamp picturing an elegantly decorated Maori chief.

(COPYRIGHT).

What with the new skating costumes cutting a figure on the ice is an easy stunt this year.

He: "I don't see why this new tandem of ours should be so hard to pedal."

She: "Well, the only thing I don't like about it, dear, is the way these foot-rests keep moving up and down."

NEW DEAL FOR RURAL BOMBAY

(Continued from page 13)

when compared with the cost required for a narrow gauge line of the same dimensions.

Replying to a question whether motor companies would not prove serious rivals to the 'guide ways' Mr. Skelton said that no danger of rivalry, would exist because 'guide ways' were solely intended for rural areas where construction of motor or rail road involved exorbitant cost.

In the vicinity of Poona, for example, between the Pauna and Mulla rivers there were as many as 71 villages which were practically cut off from the outside world. Construction of a motor road here was practically out of question owing to exorbitant cost. Mr. Skelton said that the 'guide ways' would prove a boon to the villagers here, because they would be able to bring their agricultural produce within about three hours to the markets at Poona.

Boon To Villagers

Questioned as to how much it would cost an agriculturist to convey his goods in this area, Mr. Skelton said that per ton the freight would be about six pice per mile. The fare per person would be about an anna for every six miles. The cost would be cheaper in areas where passenger and goods traffic is greater.

"I have worked very hard for 14 years and spent every pice of my earnings to realise my ambition to invent a transport medium best suited for rural India" said Mr. Skelton, in conclusion, "I tried hard all these years to make it known to Indians but in vain. It was the Congress Ministry alone which could appreciate an effort in the direction of solving the transport problem of the villager. I have submitted my detailed report to the Bombay Government. If the 'guide-ways' are taken up, my life's work will have been fulfilled."

A bus was crossing Westminster Bridge. One of the passengers, an American, gazed out of the window at the Thames with great scorn.

"Say," he said to the conductor, "what's that little stream over there?"

With well-feigned concern, the conductor answered: "Well, darn it! The radiator must be leakin' again!"

The mentally sketchy girl friend is sure the expression "Ally 'oop" means all present should stand on their heads.

"I'm glad to find you as you are," said the old friend. "Your great wealth hasn't changed you."

"Well," replied the candid millionaire, "it has changed me in one thing. I'm now eccentric where I used to be vulgar, and delightfully witty where I used to be rude."

Make The Adult Literate

The following appeal has been issued by Prof. V. G. Rao, the Ag. Provincial Commissioner of the H. S. A.:

The Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency Provincial Scout Headquarers,
Bombay 1, 16th, March 1939.
Dear Brother Scouter,

The following facts about India elicited during the last census returns will not fail to impress one about the deplorable state of literacy in India:

(1) One-third of the world's illiterates are in India.

(2) Of India's 350,000,000 only 25,000,000 can read and write.

(3) The percentage in literacy in India is deplorably low, and

(4) India has gained only 1 per cent increase in literacy for the last ten years.

It will thus be seen that the greatest obstacle to the progress of the country lies in the illiteracy of the masses of India's population. Before, therefore, any uplift work can be undertaken in this great country, the first thing necessary would be to stamp out this great draw-back, viz., illiteracy.

For this purpose our Government has formed a Provincial Board for Adult Education, which has decided to carry on a literacy campaign. The Social Service League of Bombay, with the collaboration of the local committee of this Provincial Board, has decided to carry on an intensive campaign during May next in this city and has appointed a very strong representative Committee for this purpose under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher.

Splendid Opportunity For Scouts

The objects of this campaign are to rouse the public conscience to the need of education for adult population and spread, to some extent, literacy amongst men and women in the City. For this purpose, it is proposed to open 500 centres in Bombay City and the Suburbs, where regular classes will be held with the help of voluntary workers. At present an experimental course of teaching for the period of one month has been decided upon, and no less than 2,000 volunteers will be required to run the 500 centres. Any person who has been doing teaching work or who is qualified to teach the subjects of the primary classes can offer his services to do the instructional part of the work at these centres.

At present the work is confide to one month, i.e., the whole month of May. Such of the Scouts and Scouters as are selected for teaching work will be given a little training by the Committee and the actual teaching at the Centres will be for about two hours a day.

It is also proposed to establish these centres more or less, on a permanent basis for future work also, till illiteracy is completely wiped out. For purposes of organization and collection of funds to maintain these centres still other volunteers will be needed, and a call has gone forth through the Press for willing workers to give some of their time for this most noble service of the country.

In one of its meetings of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Scout Council, it was decided that work in aid of literacy and adult education should be one of the activities of the Hindustan Scout Association. It need not be said that this is a splendid opportunity offered to the Scouts of this city for a magnificent, organised good turn and every Scout and Scouter who can contribute ever so little to the success of this cause, should volunteer his services to the Committee and do his best to make the campaign a success. At a modest estimate, there are about 5,000 Scouts and Scouters, all ranks, in this city. Of these, at least a third or more who are above the age of 15, can certainly serve and assist in no little measure and I hope that every Scout and Scouter of both sexes, from the Commissioner to the newest recruit will readily volunteer for this work. Application forms can be had from the Secretaries of the various Local Associations.

Yours sincerely.
Sd. V. G. RAO.
Ag. Provincial Commissioner.

Good Response

In answer to the above appeal, a meeting of Scouters was held on 21st March 1939 at 6-30 p. m. in the Fellowship School. The meeting was addressed by the Ag. Provincial Commissioner, by the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, our active District Commissioner, by Mr. M. V. Donde and others. It is gratifying to find that scouts have taken up the education drive in right earnest, and not only are they prepared to help the Literacy Drive themselves, but are extensively canvassing for a large number of other workers. Volunteers are expected to work for three Departments: (1) active teaching; (2) Finance; (3) organization. It is possible for every-scout, be he a boy or girl, to prove actively useful for at least one of the three departments. The Scouters' Circle has also taken up the problem of literacy and they are planning to actively assist the Ag. Provincial Commissioner in the great work he has undertaken. The 5,000 boy and girl scouts of the H. S. A. are busy helping others by assisting two most deserving public causes. The South Bombay Local Association decided to help Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala in her brave endeavour to help the Beggars' Fund. They have decided to work hard on the 3rd of April to help the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi to fructify his scheme of a Beggars' Village at Chembur.

Prof. V. G. Rao, our popular Ag. Commissioner, is the Chairman of the Literacy Committee; and in his Scout uniform has undertaken to carry the torch of learning to the poorest home with the aid of scouts, youths and teachers. Scouter Vaidyanathan, the soul of the Scouters' Circle, is the Secretary of the Volunteer Committee, and is doing his utmost to help Miss Godavari Gokhale, the Secretary of the Literacy Committee.

For Madras

Dr. B. H. Mehta, Asst. Dist. Commissioner of the South Bombay Association and a member of the Scoutcraft Training Committee appointed by the National Council, is proceeding to Madras as a guest of the Provincial Organizing Commissioner of that Presidency. During the course of his stay, he will visit Guntur in the North, Madras in the Centre and Madura, Trichinopoly and Calicut in the South. He has been invited to attend rallies and other scout functions, and will be endeavouring to study the methods employed to teach Scoutcraft to the scouts and scouters. As a member of the National Council, he will explain to the Madras public the principles, aims and strength of the H. S. A. in the various Provinces and States of India. Dr. Mehta will also discuss the scout problems with Dr. G. S. Arundale, the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, the Provincial Commissioner of the H. S. A., and others.

It is our duty to take note of a Raffle organized in aid of the Baden Powell Girl Guide Association by Lady Blackwell to assist that Association against the Girl Scouts of the Hindustan Scout Association. We have no objection to any person or institution devising ways and means to finance their activities, of whatever sort they may be; but when an institution in whatever guise, be it a lottery or raffle, taking advantage of the gambling instincts of certain classes, or be it a concert or gathering—seeks the assistance of the public, it is essential for the public to examine the aims, objects, methods and organization of such an Association. The Girl Guide Association in Bombay is an offshoot of the Girl Guide Association of India of which Lady Baden Powell is the Chief Guide and Lady Linlithgow is the President. The Indian Council of this Association, which is almost entirely composed of Europeans, is appointed by the Overseas Committee by the Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters in England. The highest officials in Bombay, too, are Europeans nominated from top downwards. The present Government of Bombay has refused to give this Association the financial grant it received from former Governments. It is but natural that the enlightened and patriotic Indian public should be warned against all subtle anti-Indian propaganda. There is now a purely Indian organization, supported by the Government and the public, with a democratic organization catering to the needs of Indian girls.

The present B. P. Girl Guide Association mainly caters to Parsis and non-Indian girls. The Hindustan Scout Association (Girl Scout Association) has now a membership of more than 7,000 Indian girls of the city and is spread in almost all important cities of the Presidency. The public are requested not to mistake Lady Blackwell's appeal which is for the benefit of the B. P. Girl Guide Association only. They are requested to give their full sympathy and support to the Girl Scouts of the Hindustan Scout Association.

DEATH DUTIES PROVE TOO HEAVY

The Duke of Northumberland and his mother, the Duchess, are vacating Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, which has 200 rooms and employs 100 servants.

The following statement was issued by the Duke.

"Owing to the very heavy incidence of Death Duties incurred twice within 12 years, together with the present state of income and sur-tax and a serious depreciation in income with which all coal royalty owners will be faced in the near future, the Duke has reluctantly decided to close the castle for the time being and occupy Lesbury House'.

Alnwick Castle has been in possession of the Percys, the Duke's family, 630 years

The Duke succeeded to the title in 1930. Death duties on his father's estate of £2,500,000 amounted to more than £1,000,000.

An old joke and an old shoe have this in common—both hurt.

When old man Winter's arrival is delayed he usually makes a vicious appearance.

THERE IS MONEY IN HONEY

(Continued From Page 35)

leaves of overpowering odour. This is a precaution against further stings.

There is a poison sac at the end of the sting and the poison is gradually injected into the system by the working of the "muscles" of the sting. Hence the importance of immediate extraction. The sting should never be pulled out for, if this is done, the sac bursts and the poison is released. If the swelling is considerable, a hot foment by a cold wet dressing may be applied. The best remedy is not to trouble about it unless the sting is near the eye, in which case some care has to be taken. It is popularly believed that one becomes immune to stings in the course of time. The writer knows of two men who have kept bee for over 15 years and they do not feel the effects of stings at all.

Bees make a careful survey of the surroundings of their hives and have the power of remembering them so clearly that they make a "beeline" to their hives when they are laden with pollen and nectar. If, while they are foraging, the hive has been moved further than three feet, they will find it difficult to locate it. Most of them will hover round the place where the hive had been when they left it and they will ultimately die of exhaustion. If, therefore, it is necessary to move a hive to another site, it should be moved not more than 3 feet each day, or it should be moved by night. When a hive has to be transported long distances, the entrance should be covered at night by a narrow trip of strawboard. It can then be moved on the following morning. If the distance is considerable, it is essential that the insects should be supplied with a reasonable quality of sugar in solution.

The Indian Bee

The question has often been asked why so much of trouble is taken over the small Indian bee when there are the more profitable European and American bees. The answer is that there is no need for foreign bees because research on "Apis indica" has shown that this bee is capable of giving returns as urofitable as her cousins in Europe or elsewhere. Foreign bees are very susceptible to diseases from which our bees are free. Experiments conducted by Hatch and his colleagues in the Travancore State have amply proved that the mind-set of the Indian bee is now changed. She was at one time known to be migratory in nature and a poor worker, but now there is definite proof that she is capable of storing a surplus of honey.

Indian bees prefer to remain in one place so long as that place is a congenial abode for them and for their stored-up products. A thoughtful bee-keeper should examine his hives once a week, rid them of any pests and make certain that there is plenty of food during the rainy weather. If he expects bees to live under the conditions provided for them, then he must see that all their natural requirements are given them. Otherwise they are liable to vacate man-made hives for a more natural life elsewhere.

The Indian bee is fortunate in that she is not liable to any serious disease, but she has often to contend with enemies. The bee-keeper should assist the bees by removing such objectionable intruders from the hives. Uncared-for bees are often menaced by wax months, the larvae of which completely riddle the combs which have been so well constructed with so much labour. In spite of the water trough, ants find their way into the hives. They do considerable damage to the larvae and also drink honey. The red-and-black-banded hornets carry to their nests a large number of bees; their nests should be located and burnt by night. Cockroaches, lizards and spiders often make a comfortable home in the hives. They are all unfriendly to bees. The kingcrow and other birds need to be watched for and scared away from the hives.

In his book "Further Upward in Rural India", Hatch says that "The method by which our bees are now made to work like the Italian, English or American bees, producing surplus honey for sale is very simple. It involves two principles: using the combs over and over again, and frequent extraction.

"In the primitive method of squeezing the comb to get the honey, the storage cells were ruined and before the bees could begin to gather more honey they had to make new combs. According to the best authorities, it requires 6 or 7 pounds of honey to make one pound of wax comb. By the modern method of extraction by gently whirling the comb in a small centrifugal extractor the combs are unharmed and can be placed in the hive again. What a saving of time and labour for bees! All they have to do is to refill the combs.

"A further increase in production results from one simple method of making bees work harder and harder continuously. We cannot wait, as in the West for combs to be full. It is necessary for the bee-keeper to keep ahead of the bees. If he finds at his weekly examination that the combs are a little over half full he at once extracts all the honey from the super, putting the combs one by one into the extractor, whirling all the honey out, and returning them to the hive empty. Then bees quickly collect more.

"The mind-set of the Indian bee has been changed. When we have made them conscious of the need of working, they can do work faster than the Western bees."

In Travancore

Last year the writer had the good fortune to make a survey of a village in South Travancore for the purpose of taking a stock of bee-keeping. The investigation revealed that there were nearly 300 families which owned over 1,000 hives. From these, the apiarists were able to get an increased income of Rs. 3,000. Some of these families live mainly on bee-keeping for they have no land to cultivate and there are a very few wage-earning vocations. There was one man who was able to save Rs. 150 from the proceeds of 31 hives in one year.

When honey is removed before it is ripe, that is, before all the cells are capped, it contains a certain quantity of moisture which must be removed before bottling. Moisture causes fermentation.

Honey is an invaluable food; its sugar is in an easily assimilable form and is superior to other sugars. It is regularly used in Ayurvedic medicines and there are many Western physicians who prescribe it. Some believe that honey has astringent properties. This is a myth. It can be taken even by diabetic patients. According to the analysis of the Government Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore, honey contains 14.89 per cent. water, 0.47 per cent. ash, 73.96 per cent. reducing sugars, and 5.84 per cent. sucrose.

ANTS HAVE NINE SENSES

Each Has His Own Radio

Ants, according to Mr. B. D. W. Morley, who told the Philosophical Society of Great Britain all about it in a lecture have nine senses—as follows.

1. Sight.
2. Smell.
3. Touch.
4. Taste.
5. Kinaesthetic (muscle-sense).
6. Sense of orientation.
7. Sense of topochemical smell (sense of the antennae).
8. (Some) hearing.
9. Sense-motility.

Mr. Morley said that the "ninth sense" was not usually classed as a major sense. He explained it as communication between ants over distances by "the transference of waves produced by the brain of one ant directly to the brains of the rest of the community".

Mr. Morley then told of some experiments to support his claim that ants possess this ninth sense.

In one test he made he placed some sugar near an ant, which quickly found it. In three minutes four other ants came straight from the nest to the sugar, not following the trail of the first ant, and a minute later five more had arrived, again straight from the nest

Other similar experiments were made, and in about 67 per cent communication was effected in a like manner.—"News Chronicle".

When you take leave and go up to the hills, you go for a rest — to recuperate your energy — for a change of air. This is a good tonic, but an expensive one.

There is another tonic, equally as good, yet costs not a tenth of a holiday-in-the-hill's tonic ..... Alembic's HEMO-DRAKSOMALT — the ideal tonic for young and old.

This king of tonics contains haemoglobin, the juice of choicest grapes, malt extract to enrich the blood, and ingredients to overcome lassitude, and other important ingredients to fortify your system.

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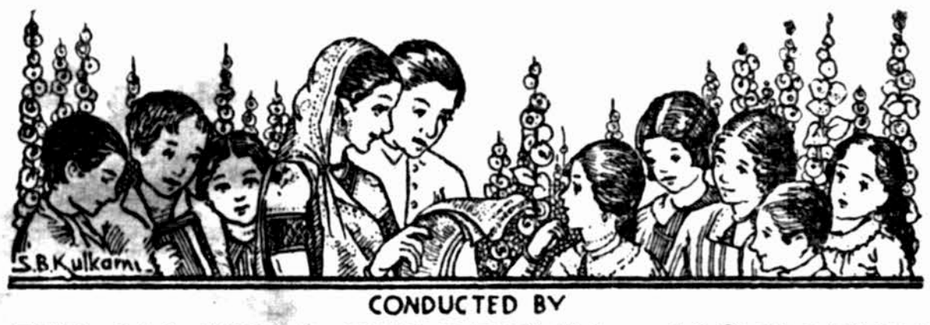
CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We had a very nice function on Sunday, March 19, when Vile Parle boys and girls came to Khar. Children of both the Balkan-ji-Bari Branches entertained each other. There was no big crowd, and the programme was simple. Everyone enjoyed to his heart's content, I am sure.

On March 26, again Khar children have to go to Vile Parle, and there a grand function is to be held in the Ishwardas Park. (I am writing this letter on the 25th instant, but I do anticipate a nice entertainment ahead.) Thus Khar and Vile Parle boys and girls are having greater relations with each other.

This inter-visiting of various Balkan-ji-Bari groups is indeed a capital idea. Apart from a change of programme, new friendships grow—and thus an ideal of great brotherhood would be achieved slowly and steadily. Will the other branches follow suit, please?

CHILDREN OF THE CHAWLS

When our President Shri Urmilaben Mehta agreed that the Bombay City branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari should begin working, none of us had any idea of the very big task before us. She had put us right among the Harijans and their children living in the Belassis Road, Municipal Chawls.

We went round those dark, dingy chawls. I was struck at the sweet, little faces of hundreds of boys and girls. Every one of them had a smile for us as we passed by them. They were cheerful, happy, playful and very clever. But alas! They were all dirty. Some of them had not bathed for days on end.

Again we were shocked to see darkness and dirt inside the chawls. There were all those things that would make even the strongest man ill and sickly. It was so dark inside the corridor that one could not see anything four or five feet in front. On both sides cots were lying.

One of us tumbled over a cot. As we moved along we groped in the dark. One of us vainly clutched in the air hoping to find something to hold and support himself on. We walked slowly and carefully. The women standing in the doorway of their rooms, were laughing at our helplessness. For, they, poor creatures, were used to that darkness and poverty.

But wait! All that must change. We are trying to see that darkness goes. We shall put the young ones on the right way first. How they gathered in their scores! On the very first day of our visit we had nearly 40 children. And they promised to turn up next time in still larger numbers, as I, in turn, promised to take their photos! I asked them to wash well and dress well. Otherwise they wouldn't come out well in my photos! They agreed!

—M. B.

HELP "PUSHPA" PLEASE!

Have you ever thought that "Pushpa" needs your active help, and you can really help it in more ways than one. Your letters tell me that you like the journal—Verily it is your own: Will you not then show it to your friends and induce or request them to be its annual subscribers?

If each one of my sisters and brothers get us only one subscriber extra, what an amount of help it would be!—Help to your friend and help to ourselves: Your friend will get something nice to read every month, and on monetary conditions will be sounder—Please do think over this seriously and act right now: Thanks!

The April issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is a Special Spring Number. It has more pictures than otherwise. Besides other usual features, it has very interesting articles on a choice of subjects, such as Spring, Congress, Swadeshi, A. R. P., Indian Literature, etc., etc. Also it contains a number of Tripuri Congress photographs.

Do you know how small the annual subscription of "Pushpa" has been fixed? Just Rs. Two only post free. Send for its specimen copy, this special issue, enclosing four annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.—You will know its value!

COLOURING COMPETITION FOR ALL

Colour this picture with either crayons or paints, as beautifully as you can. Cut it from the paper and attach to it a slip bearing your full name and address, age, and whether you are a boy or a girl. Then post it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day.

All school boys and girls can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association—should mention their Certificate No. and others must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Several prizes will be awarded.

OUR WORKERS

At a recent meeting of the workers of all Balkan-ji-Bari Branches of Bombay, the following were elected office-bearers for the current year:—

All Bombay Central Executive Committee

President:

1. Mr. B. G. Kher.

Vice-Presidents

2. Mrs. Urmilaben Mehta,
3. Mr. Chhaganlal Bakshi.
4. Mrs. S. H. Jhabvala.

General Secretary.

5. Mr. S. P. Desai.

Joint Secretaries.

6. Mrs. Kapilaben Thakore.
7. Mr. Indrabhai Vasavada.

Members.

8. Prof. V. G. Rao.
9. Mr. P. R. Rao.
10. Prabhubhai Upadhyaya.
11. Mrs. Rattanben Mehta.
12. Mr. Jayant Pandya.
13. Mr. S. N. Namle.
14. Mr. C. K. Sampat.
15. Mr. Shewak Bhojraj.
16. Mr. K. G. Vaidyanathan.
17. Miss Usha Setalvad.
18. Mr. R. T. Kelavala.
19. Mr. Gulam Hussain Ismail.
20. Mr. John Barnabas.

Khar Branch

President:

1. Mr. C. B. Kora.

Vice-President.

2. Mrs. S. H. Jhabvala.

Secretary.

3. Mr. Satish P. Desai.

Joint. Secretaries:

4. Mr. Prabhubhai.
5. Miss Peerbai Dewan.

Members:

6. Mr. Shewak Bhojraj.
7. Shri Dhanubehn.
8. Prof. V. G. Rao.
9. Mrs. Harshadaben Dinraji.
10. Mr. C. D. Vakil.
11. Mr. Prahlad Vaidya.
12. Mr. R. V. Ranan.
13. Mr. Mohan Nadkarni.
14. Miss Bhanumati Bhatt.
15. Mr. Santaram.

Ville-Parle Branch

President:

1. Mr. Chhaganbhai Bakshi.

Secretary:

2. Mr. Indra Vasavada.

Members:

3. Mr. R. T. Kelavala.
4. B. K. Poptani.
5. Mr. Nagindas Mehta.
6. Mr. Ranchhodji Desai.
7. Mr. Jayantibhai Shah.

Bombay City Branch

President:

1. Mrs. Urmilaben Mehta.

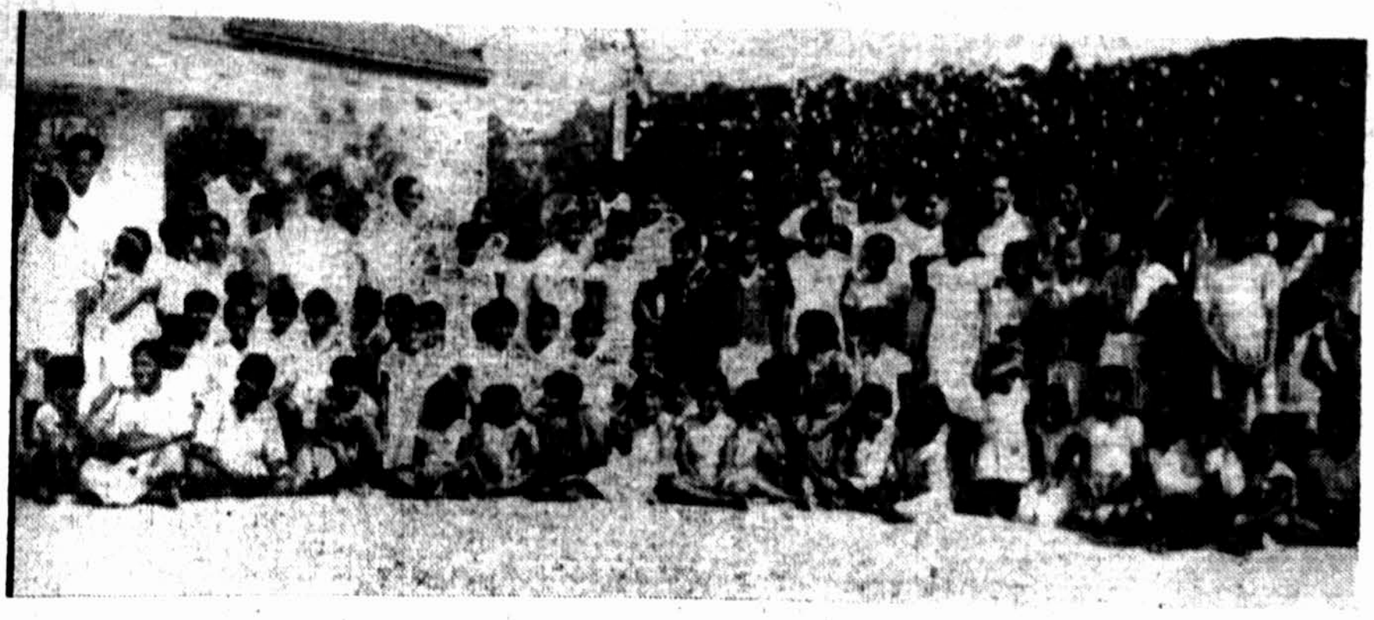
Vice-Presidents:

2. Mr. K. C. Vaidyanathan.
3. Mrs. Kapilaben Thakore.

Secretary:

4. Mr. P. R. Rao.

(Continued On Page 41)



Vile Parle children paid a visit to their Khar Balkan-ji-Bari sisters and brothers on Sunday, March 19. Photo taken on the occasion with workers (standing at the back), Mr. Killawala, Mr. Poptani, Mr. Prabhulal, Shrimati Harshda-Behn, Mr. Nadkarni, Mrs. Vasavada and Mr. Desai.

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The Children's Own Paper
(April 1939 Issue)
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Besides the usual features, it contains more pictures and also Congress photos. Send for a copy, enclosing 4 As. stamps.
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BOMBAY 4.

Artist As A Sentinel

ART CAN VINDICATE INDIA'S HONOUR — GENUINE CONTRIBUTION IS NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT — INCONSISTENT POLICY OF ART. — CAPTAIN SOLOMON AND YOUNG ARTISTS — GUJARAT NEEDS ARTISTIC OUTLOOK — INDUSTRY NEGLECTS ITS ARTISTIC ASPECT — MOROCCO REVIVES ITS POTTERY.

By D. G. VYAS.

VINDICATION of the honour of India as a land of art implies original contribution by Indian artists to the art of the world. Magnificent contributions to art have emanated from the life-long labours of genuine artists and have ranked as national achievements. A sincere artist should esteem devotion to art as a great national service. Every nation should evolve its own traditions of art.

Immaculate Art

Art is never independent of the land of its birth. It should be respected as a precious heritage of a nation as long as it remains immaculate. Indian art is indisputably distinctive of the country and has retained its individuality inspite of the political vicissitudes it has passed through. Its triumphant emergence from the calaclysm of European influences in the modern times is significant of its unblemished and unchallangeable nature.

Art Missionaries

Modern India has produced a few artists who are missionaries of art. Indian art can also claim rare western artists among its votaries. Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, the ex-director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is one of them. He is an intrepid champion of India art and his retirement has redoubled his love for it.

Captain Solomon

Captain Solomon is a pioneer of the movement for the revival of Indian art in Bombay. Though misunderstood, derided and even frowned at by artists wedded to the orthodox western style, he enabled Bombay to share the laurels of Bengal. Some art-opportunists, though they do not acknowledge his services, do not fail to exploit the art popularised by him.

Inconsistent Policy

To-day the art of Western India is in an imbroglio created by artists of erratic principles. The art-pageants in Bombay do not reflect a consistent and sound policy of art. Some artists, whenever it suits their convenience, either apotheosise Indian art without practical application to it or anathematise modern art without its proper appreciation, but do not spare time to produce good works of art.

Necessary Accomplishment

Familiarity of artists with different schools and styles of art should be considered as their necessary accomplishment. Some of those who profess to be experts of the art of the world betray their miserable ignorance of the fundamental principles of art when they handle problems of art, but they can shield their ignorance and, therefore, incapacity to create art behind their self-assumed superiority.

Original Contribution

Originality is the soul of genuine art and determines the value of the contribution by a nation to the art of the world. An art-conscious nation should essentially be a creditor. The principle of borrowing is antagonistic to the ethics of art. India need not be reminded that its national art will entitle it to a place in the world of art.

Vigilant Sentinel

But the Indian artist should not aim at exclusiveness of his knowledge of art. Versatility is a rare virtue of the artist, but the artist should be a vigilant sentinel for the watch over the purity of his national art which he should esteem as his sacred charge. Eclecticism will spell death to Indian art. Progress of art should not sacrifice its pristine purity.

Labours v/s Limelight

The muddle in the art of Bombay is the inevitable outcome of the inefficiency of leadership and inertia of artists. Those who love to dominate the art-world do not love to devote themselves to art and those who love labours for art do not love limelight. No budding artist should allow himself to be dazzled by the lustre of the silvery grey hair of any self-styled leader, but he should have the conviction that the excellence of art is independent of the age of its exponent and that he should assert himself as a creator of art in his humble capacity.

Young Artists

Captain Solomon, who was recently entertained to a tea-party by the Young Artists Association, rightly appealed to its members for unity. Unity combined with activity is one of the essentials of the progress of art. The association is a truly democratic art-fraternity, as it does not harbour the canker of provincialism or communalism. It is preponderatingly an organisation of artists and its membership can claim some artists whose contribution to art is splendid but silent.

Language Of Art

The Association is not a type of body whose activities are scarce and stereotyped, but it appears to believe in practice and not publicity of art. It has yet to learn the lessons of modern methods of publicity. Its members need not roar from platforms, but should speak through their work and convince the world that art has a language whose efficacy can surpass the excellence of empty discussions on art-politics or demonstrations of technical processes.

Sincerity v/s Snobbery

The enthusiasm of the budding artists to visit Bengal in order to acquaint themselves with or study its art is certainly welcome, but the tendency of some of them to injudiciously exploit or even imitate styles of Bengal is equally objectionable. Originality in every respect determines the genuineness of art. The artist should be a creator and not a copyist.

Art implies spontaneity of expression, which is achieved by sincerity and not snobbery on the part of its exponent.

Ranjitram Medal

Mr. Kanu Desai, one of the foremost artists of Gujarat, deserves to be congratulated on having been awarded the Ranjitram Gold Medal by the Gujarat Literary Society. The medal, it is understood, is not reserved for art and is, therefore, not open to competition on artistic basis, but entails eligibility of an artist provided he serves literature. Evidently it is not the token of independent appreciation of art.

Literary Tutelage

Art, being under the tutelage of literature, does not make much headway in Gujarat. Literature should be a friend and not foster-mother of art. Adoration of art is not its appreciation. An artist, irrespective of the quality of his art, can rise to eminence and enjoy the distinction of art-leadership in Gujarat if he can cling to literature.

Other Artists

The sophisticated and utilitarian outlook of the literature of Gujarat is highly detrimental to the progress of its art. Besides those who owe allegiance to literature there are some able artists of Gujarat practising especially in Bombay, but Gujarat has deplorably failed to appreciate their art, because they refuse to dance attendance to literature and the literary art-leaders have not the liberality to acknowledge their achievements.

Unpleasant Truth

Gujarat must be told an unpleasant truth that it has so far neglected to organise a democratic art-society which can directly appreciate and honour its artists. It can afford to provide any number of awards and can organise art-exhibitions in different towns if it can visualise the existence of art beyond the precincts of literature. It has immense potentialities for the development of art and has capable artists too, but has not a truly artistic outlook.

Gujarati In Radio

A letter from a Gujarati that appeared in the "Sanj Vartaman", a Gujarati daily, on 18-3-1939 throws light on the transactions of the recently held meeting of Radio Listeners. It reveals that provincialism is mobilising its forces in order to run amuck in the field of broadcasting. Those who advocated the exclusion of the Gujarati language from the local broadcasting station should realise that culture is not the exclusive heritage of any province.

Provincialism

The argument adduced in favour of the Marathi language can, likewise, be adduced in favour of its own language. How is the linguistic tug-of-war going to supply the quality of the artistic items clamorously demanded by some listeners? Why not approach the problem from a purely national point of view? Every true lover of art, whether he be Maharashtrian or Gujarati, should try his utmost to nip such a movement in the bud and prevent the virus of provincialism from infecting the sphere of art and culture in Bombay.

Evolution Of Designs

The Poona Industrial Exhibition and the Indian Industries Fair in Bombay are indicative of the increasing popular interest in the growth of indigenous industry. The trend of the industrial movement does not attach sufficient importance to the artistic aspect of Industry. The evolution of Indian designs has already gone off its rails, because the traditional designs are considered to be too inartistic to furnish a basis for it.

Off Its Rails

The industrial movement has accepted the principle of Swadeshism in material and manufacture, but not in design. Will its leaders appreciate the indispensibility of the artistic aspect of the industry and focus their energies on making industrial products distinctive of India?

Morocco's Pottery

Morocco's art of pottery is being resuscitated on the soil on which it rested in its grave. The movement aims at the restituton of its archetypal designs and clearly demonstrates that true art never gets effete. Pottery has been one of the traditional cottage-industries of India and an outlet for the expression of the artistic sense of the people.

Lesson For India

The will-o'-the-wisp of modernism has been distracting the artistic vision of India from the traditional designs of pottery. The revivalistic movement lays no undue emphasis on the chemical and utilitarian aspects of the industry, but needs a deep conviction that the humming of the potter's wheel should not be drowned by the rattle of machinery. The Greek artistic genius committed suicide when the designs of pottery were altered in order to adapt them to the taste of Egyptians. Will Morocco inspire India to revitalise its waning artistic industry?

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 39)

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NICE LITTLE JOKES

(1)

Uncle: Do you want to say that you killed this huge lion?

Nephew: Of course; I did kill him.

Uncle; But I saw this lion skin lying in your house even before you were born.

Nephew: Oh! That's because I killed the lion who was older than I.

(2)

A very big boy said to a little boy:

"If I hit you, would you hit me back?"

"Oh, no!" said the smaller boy, "I couldn't do that, because it would be your turn next!"

(3)

Thousands of people had gathered in the pavilion to watch the running race. As the race was going on a child asked her father: Why are these fellows running so fast behind each other?

Father: They are running because they are trying to get a prize which will be awarded to one of them who reaches this post first.

Child: Since they know that the prize will be awarded to one of them, why are they all running?

(The father is still thinking about the answer.)

THE GLORY OF LIFE

The glory of life is not to soar,
Above your fellows more and more,
But rather to consort with those
Who need a friend, to heal their woes,
To use your gifts, whate'er they be,
To broaden human liberty.
The glory of life is not in wealth,
Nor yet in power, nor even health,
But in an effort every day
To think and plan, to do and say,
Whatever may, in God's good time,
Make manhood's destiny sublime!

A Budding Danseuse

A HANDKERCHIEF CATCH

Here is a fine catch to try on a friend.

You put a coin on the table, and then turn to your friend to borrow a handkerchief.

"Now," you say, "I am going to cover that coin, and then I'll take it away without touching the handkerchief!"

"Well, you wave your hand over the handkerchief and say any funny-sounding words you can think of finishing up with a triumphant "There."

Of course, your friend pulls the handkerchief aside, and when he's done that, you pick up the coin. You have done what you said, because you did not touch the handkerchief, he did. See?

"Evening Shadows".
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

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DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

The Little Mother.
(Vazare Art Gallery).

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Ghat kopar children going out in a procession.

Khar children busy at "Back-Ball" game

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Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

Appeal To Members Of A. I. F. F.

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Annual General Meeting of the All-India Football Federation will be held at Delhi during the Easter holidays. As I am not in possession of a copy of its report and Statement of Accounts, I am unable to express my views on their activities and financial position. I hope they will furnish the press with them even later on, so that their activities may be judged by them correctly. It must not be forgotten that on the support and co-operation of the Press lie the success of the Federation—in fact, of all sporting bodies in India. They would, therefore, do well to try to gain their confidence and good-will in every possible way.

A VITAL QUESTION

Now there is one point which, I understand, will come up before the Federation for discussion. It is of vital importance to soccer in this city and the Presidency, as well as the whole of India. It is in connection with the registration and transfer of players. Last year the A.I.F.F. imposed a rule on the provinces that a player should play for one club only during a season and on no account should he get a transfer from one club to another. The idea behind it was to stop professionalism or 'sha'mateurism which was said to be rampant in some of the provinces, particularly in Bengal. At that time I raised a storm of protest and accused the W.I.F.A. for not presenting Bombay's case properly. I am very glad to learn now that they did oppose the imposition of this rule most vehemently and lodged a strong protest against it.

W.I.F.A.'S AMENDMENT

They now propose to move the following amendment at the ensuing general meeting:—

Rule 33. Cancel and substitute:

(1) Every player shall be registered annually with a member of the A.I.F.F. within whose territory he habitually resides, in accordance with the Rules for registration laid down by the member concerned. No one who is not thus registered shall be eligible to play in any Tournament organised or sanctioned by any member of the Federation.

(2) No player shall be registered with or be eligible to play for a Club unless he has been a bonafide member thereof for not less than 28 days immediately prior to the date on which he first plays for the Club. A bonafide member is a person who having been elected by a club whose entry has been accepted has complied with the Rules of such Club as to the payment of his subscriptions and other qualifications for full membership.

ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL

(3) No player registered under Section (1) shall be eligible to play in any Tournament within the jurisdiction of another member unless he is playing for a club for which he is registered.

(4) No player shall be registered with two members of the Federation at one and the same time.

(5) No player may play for more than one club in any individual competition.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT

(6) Breach of any of the above provisions when it comes or is brought to the notice of the member with whom the player concerned is registered, must be immediately dealt with by the member and any player or players, club or clubs found to the satisfaction of the member to have been guilty of a wilful infringement shall be punished by the member with suspension up to a maximum of 2 years.

(7) Registrations shall be binding only for a period commencing 15th March and ending 31st October in every year and all registrations shall automatically lapse and become void on the latter date or during the above mentioned period, on the registration of a player as a playing member from a club.

LIBERTY OF PLAYERS

I understand the W.I.F.A. has addressed all the provincial associations on the subject with a view to enlist their support for the amendment. The arguments put forward by them deserve the most careful consideration of all concerned. They contend "our main objection to the Rule as it is due to come into force on the 1st prox. (April) lies in the fact that it presumes to encroach on the liberty of the player by confining him to play for one club only during the course of a year. The Federaation being concerned only with Amateurs, it is our contention that there exists no justification whatsoever for so limiting the activities of a player, for amateurs in other countries are certainly not subject to such a restriction.

INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE

"There is another angle," they proceed "from which to consider the matter and that concerns the inevitable reaction of the Rule on the future welfare and well-being of the Provincial Associations; we venture to predict that the reaction will be definitely harmful because we anticipate that Provincial Associations will in the first place experience the greatest difficulty in enforcing the Rule, and will later, when the paralysing effect of the Rule is recognised by the players and the public, be justifiably be charged with killing instead of fostering football.

ENFORCED IDLENESS

It is said to be the considered opinion of the W.I.F.A. Committee that this Rule, if enforced, will inevitably keep out of competitive football for certain periods of the Season a large number of first class players who, being bona fide members of several clubs (as nearly all amateurs are), have for the sake of practice played during the early part of the Season in a minor knock-out Tournament for clubs which do not choose to or are not eligible to compete in subsequent League or knock-out Tournaments. The risk of adopting legislation which can create such chaotic conditions should be avoided like poison by everybody of sportsmen charged with fostering amateur football.

BEYOND THEIR POWER

Other minor objections to the present Rule are that it contemplates the recognition of 'Transfers, and professes to give power to the Federation Council to impose sentences of suspension of players. In the case of purely amateur football, the need for a transfer cannot possibly arise and legislation is consequently superfluous; so far as suspensions are concerned our Rules as they stand do not confer on the Federation Council the power to suspend a player, neither do the objects for which the Federation exists provide legitimate reason for granting such powers to the Council.

CHECKING SHAM-AMATEURISM

The belief exists here that those responsible for the present Rule, sponsored it in the genuine belief that it would prove a means of checking sham-amateurism; whilst we respect their attempt to eradicate an evil, we nevertheless feel that the Federation will not be justified in pursuing this objective further if it can be achieved only by interference with the freedom of action of bonafide amateurs. The W.I.F.A. Committee fear that Sham-amateurs and even professionals exist and thrive in some of the provinces and if this fear is shared by other members, it is surely the duty of the Council of the Federation to call upon all members to set their house in order and to exercise their right to expel a member should any be found guilty of permitting such activities within their territory. The Federation should concern itself only with major matters of administration and leave the Provincial Associations complete freedom of action in such matters as control of players, etc. So long as the said associations respect their legislations and actions, the objects for which the Federation has been brought into being.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

To sum up, the A.I.F.A. has presented their case for amending the objectionable rule in a clear and unambiguous manner. If the Rule is retained, it will create confusion and chaos among the players and clubs, and the Association will find it extremely difficult to straighten matters. For instance, there are 47 teams now playing in the Nadkarni Cup. It is very doubtful if a large number of them would be able to compete in the Tournaments conducted by the Indian Football League. It is also unlikely that they, would enter for the remaining tournaments, of the W.I.F.A. what would he the position of the players in that case? I am sure many of them do not yet realise the difficulty of their position. As usual they may turn out for other teams in the various Tournaments, unconscious of any violation of rules on their part and unknown by the organisers of the Tournaments To penalise them all would be dangerous. And to keep them out of play together would mean stopping of so many tournaments. Besides the players themselves will feel their inanition very keenly. It will kill their interest in football completely.

PITY THE ORPHANS!

The powers-that-be in the Federation should realise that the conditions prevalent in Bombay are altogether different from those obtaining in Bengal and maybe, other parts of India. Soccer is in its infancy here and those who have taken it up are like the orphans of the city. The principal Gymkhanas and clubs do not take any interest in them. They have no playing fields of their own. All the practice and play they get are from the various tournaments they participate. Despite these difficulties, Indian football in Bombay has made a phenomenal rise. If their growth is not cut short and impeded in the manner proposed in the Federation legislation. I am sure Bombay will be abreast of Bengal and other provinces at no distant rate. It is therefore in the interest of Indian football particularly I would appeal to all the provinces to support the amendments proposed by the W. I. F.A. at the next meeting.

HOWLERS

From a collection of howlers published in the current number of "The University Correspondent":-

Napoleon called England a nation of shoplifters.

Lancashire is famous for cotton because of its humility.

They fought Trafalgar on the sea and so they often call it Waterloo.

New York is behind Greenwich time because America was discovered a lot later.

A horse you bet is called a cert; if it loses it is called a dead cert.

Milk comes over in tins and is called condemned milk.

He broke his leg with a compound fraction.

Sir Walter Scott was called the Blizzard of the North.

Defoe was really a journalist, but he could write.

GERMANY WAS DRIVEN MAD, SAYS DR. NORWOOD

Dr. F. W. Norwood, addressing the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches at Bradford, said that whenever he felt inclined to rail against Germany, he asked himself "Who made her go mad like that?"

"We had the most absolute victory in our hands in 1918 that any nation could ever dream of having, and if, 20 years afterwards, we are facing what is possibly another Armageddon, whose fault is it?'

BUT FOR HITLER

We should not get anywhere by merely slanging one another and telling Hitler to be a nice little English gentleman.

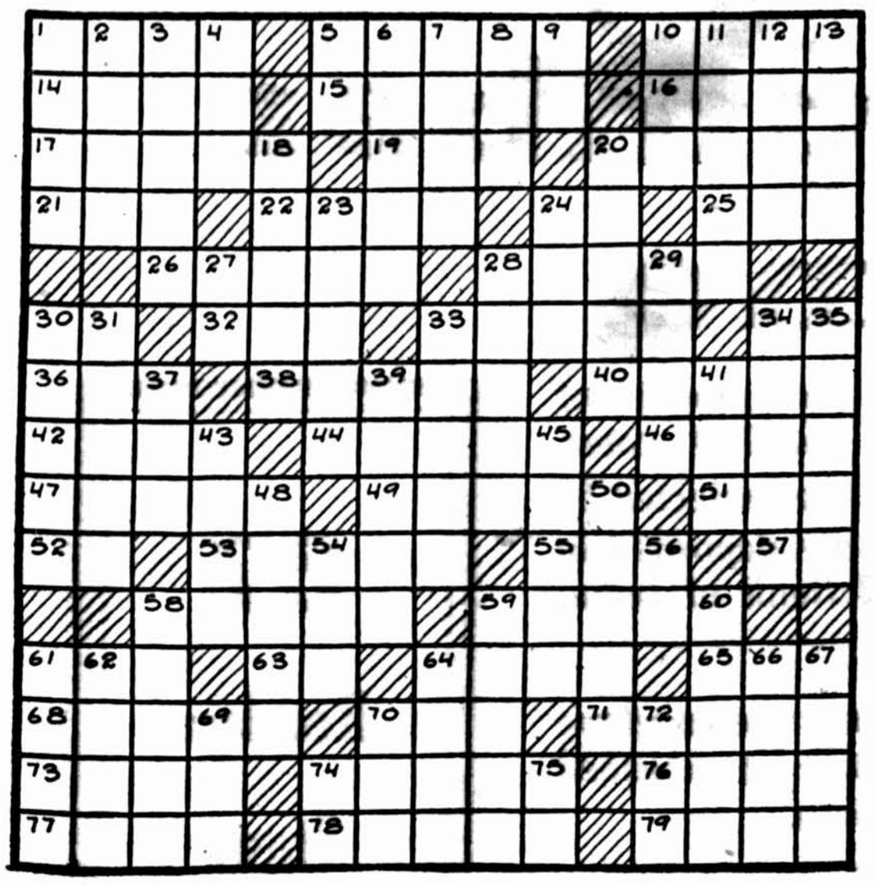
"If it had not been for that man, dangerous as he is, mad as he may be, we would have kept that nation under our feet to the crack of doom," Dr. Norwood declared.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Hindu prince
5—Perfume from flowers
10—Hebrew weight
14—Winged
15—Glow
16—Actor's part
17—What battle was the first step in the great German offensive of the spring of 1918?
19—Color
20—What French author wrote a famous "Life of Jesus"?
21—Letter of the alphabet
22—Praise
24—Biblical pronoun
25—Goal
26—What city of Massachusetts was the scene of a great witchcraft delusion?
28—What strait is at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
30—Hebrew letter
32—Affirmative
33—Who was American secretary of war during the World War?
34—Deposit account (abbr.)
36—Ancient
38—Saltpeter



40—Who was premier of France at the time of the Hoover Moratorium?
42—Slide
44—What Shakespearean character was a Montague?
46—Mark of division
47—Tendon
49—Where did the Wright brothers experiment with the gliding of plane surfaces in the air: —— Hawk
51—Deface
52—Plural suffix
53—Who ran off with Helen of Troy?
55—Golf mound
57—Latin conjunction
58—Leaf of a book
59—What explorer determined the insularity of Greenland?
61—Mineral spring
63—Masculine nickname
64—Deer
65—Indian of Tierra del Fuego
68—What actress is appearing currently in "Victoria Regina": Helen ——?
70—Hiatus
71—What city was destroyed with Gomorrah?
73—Pertaining to grandparents
74—Who has been senator from Idaho since 1907?
76—Soft swollen area
77—In good health
78—Poplar
79—Masculine name

VERTICAL

1—File with something rough
2—Fragrant resin
3—What English king succeeded Queen Elizabeth?
4—Supply with weapons
5—Like
6—One of the ends of weavers' warp threads
7—Bound
8—Conjunction
9—Concerning
10—Native compound
11—What French landscape artist was noted for his studies in luminosity: Claude ——?
12—Dash
13—Tear
18—Feminine name
20—Revolt
23—Chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon
24—Animal
27—Exclamation
28—Mark of omission
29—Verbal
30—Body with legal authority
31—What English scientist wrote "The Dance of Life"?
33—What is another name for the Battle of Saratoga: —— Heights?
34—Who was the mother of Perseus?
35—Wide awake
37—Noise
39—Yokohama is the port of what large city?
41—Energy
43—Fruit of the gourd family
[illegible] Division of Great Britain
50—What Irish poet won the Nobel award in 1924?
54—Free from
56—Suffix denoting the comparative degree
58—Island of the Azores
59—Pertaining to the Pope
60—Sing with sudden changes
61—What dramatist wrote "The Devil's Disciple"?
62—Make smooth
64—Timid rodent
66—Feminine name
67—So be it
69—Cloth measure
70—Space from which material has been removed
72—Wood sorrel
74—College degree
75—Personal pronoun

(For Solutions See Page 46)

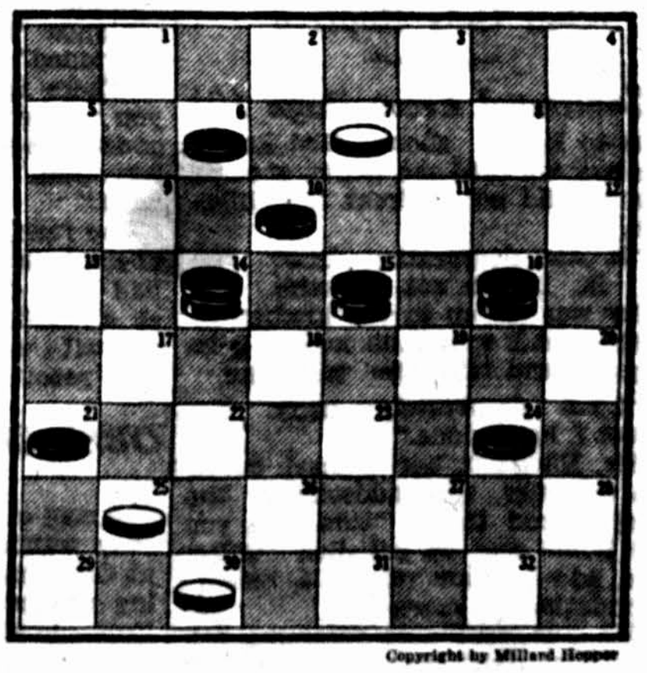
Roses are red violets are blue
My Valentine, I love you true.

Find the boy who sent the valentine and the girl who received it. Both of them are hidden in the above picture.

HOW DO YOU MANAGE THAT EVERY ONE OF THOSE TEN CHILDREN HAS THE SAME NUMBER OF TURNS AT THE SEE SAW?
THAT'S EASY I NEVER ALLOW THE SAME PAIR OF CHILDREN MORE THAN ONCE ON THE SEESAW.
HOW MANY TIMES WILL THE SEESAW BE USED IF EACH CHILD USES IT AS OFTEN AS ALLOWED?

A Five-Minute Poser to Solve

White Wins, But How?

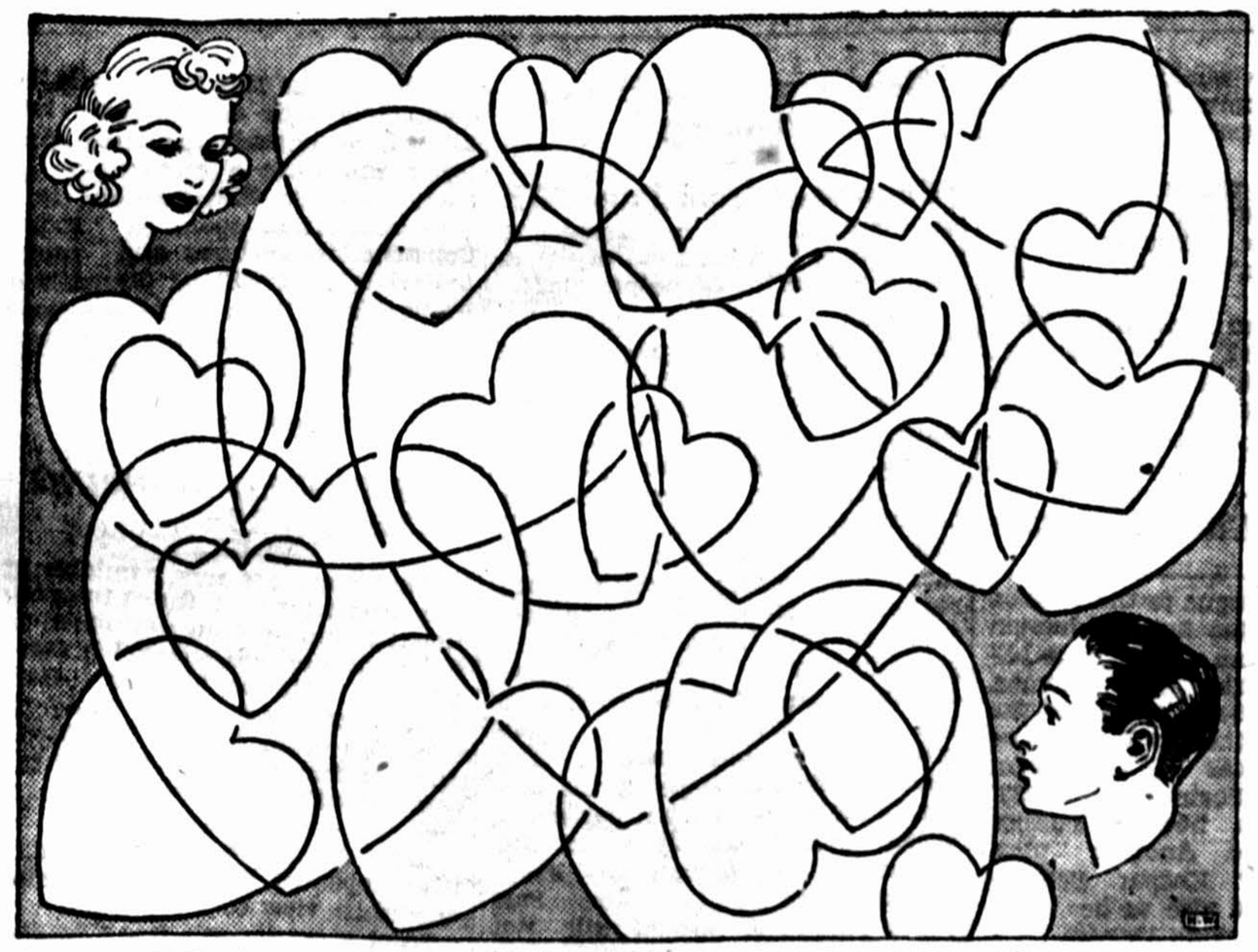


Copyright by Millard Hopper

THREE white men are opposed to seven blacks in today's complicated checker problem by Millard Hopper, the checker king. And to make matters worse, three of the blacks are kings.

White is to play and win in two moves. Can you show how this is to be done? As usual in these checker problems, white is moving up and black down.

Last week's checker problem demonstrated that even in checkers the forward pass can bring a spectacular touchdown; for instance, play 27 to 23, followed by 20 to 27 and 18 to 15 and the white king completes an end run that bowls over four black men and wins the game.



A St. Valentine's Maze of Tangled Hearts

EVEN on St. Valentine's Day the path of true love is not smooth. Look at this maze of tangled hearts that separates the two lovers. Can you unite the boy and girl with a single continuous line that does not cross any other line or border? Begin at the boy's lips and draw one continuous line through the maze of openings in the heart lines without crossing any lines until you reach the pretty girl's cheek.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of April will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Mother Who Killed Invalid Son Gets Reprive

(Continued From Page 10)

less to knock about. God knows he has knocked me about enough, but he did not ill-treat the children.

"It was desperation drove me to it. I am not insane. The baby was asleep in the kitchen so I thought I would do away with myself and take him with me.

"I am desperately sorry for what I have done."

Mr. Harrison, her counsel, called no evidence, and, addressing the jury, asked them: "How can you go home and be satisfied unless you add to your verdict a recommendation to mercy?"

Mr. Justice Stable summing up, said that there was no doubt that the boy's illness added to the mother's worries.

When the jury added the recommendation of mercy to their verdict, the judge told them "that will be attended to at once."

SYMPATHY FOR A MAN

Mr. Justice Stable showed his compassion in another case when he told a man sentenced to three years' penal servitude for wounding his wife that if he responded to rest and treatment in the prison hospital he would be in a position to recommend that the sentence "be very considerably shortened.'

"There is no reason to suppose you will ever have to serve it", added the judge. "You won't be forgotten. Don't take it too hard."

The man, John Dean Swift (50), unemployed clerk of Liverpool, had been described by the police as a devoted husband and father. His wife was a semi-invalid, but had recovered from her injuries.

OBERAMMERGAU 1939

A sort of Prologue to the Passion Play which is due for production at Oberammergau next year is being produced there this summer. From June to September next the Little Theatre there will be scene of performances of an ancient play, entitled "Pestnot anno 1633" which describes how the Passion play came to be. Another play, "Der Brandtner Kaspar Schautins Paradise" is also to be performed at the same theatre.

"And I suppose," said the thrilled hotel guest, "that the prince is here incognito?"

"Well, ma'am," replied the hall porter judicially, "I wouldn't say that. But he certainly had a few last night."

New Trends In House Planning

(Continued from Page 12)

last century. Again in a modern house there is a conservatory that should give a lot of people ideas.

Probably the basements of these model houses present as fresh a bit of thinking as has been done. For in four or the houses the basement is estimated altogether. And why not, say the architects, when modern heating systems occupy a small space, are clean and require no fuel storage space; there's no good reason why they can't incorporated in the first floor. It saves a great deal on the cost of the house, of course. In some cases it is even put in the kitchen. But more often it is combined with a first floor laundry. In some of he larger houses there isn't a basement, either, though usually plans for the larger houses call for basements. Actually at the Fair these basement layouts will not be included in the house since the ground in Flushing Meadow isn't suitable for excavation. Where basements are indicated, these will be shown separately in the Domestic Utilities Building which is in the grounds of the Town of To-morrow.

Only one of the houses will be completely air conditioned but all will be entirely insulated. Another will have a dictograph in every room so that you can talk by phone from room to room. Construction features and inner materials used will be dramatized by panels of glass set in the floor or in the wall so that we can actually see of what a house is made.

(COPYRIGHT)

1940 WORLD SHIPPING CONGRESS

Particulars are now available of the programme of the International Shipping Congress which at the invitation of the Reich Government is to be held in Germany next year. The Congress opens on June 3, 1940 at Berlin and concludes on the 23rd of the same month at Vienna.

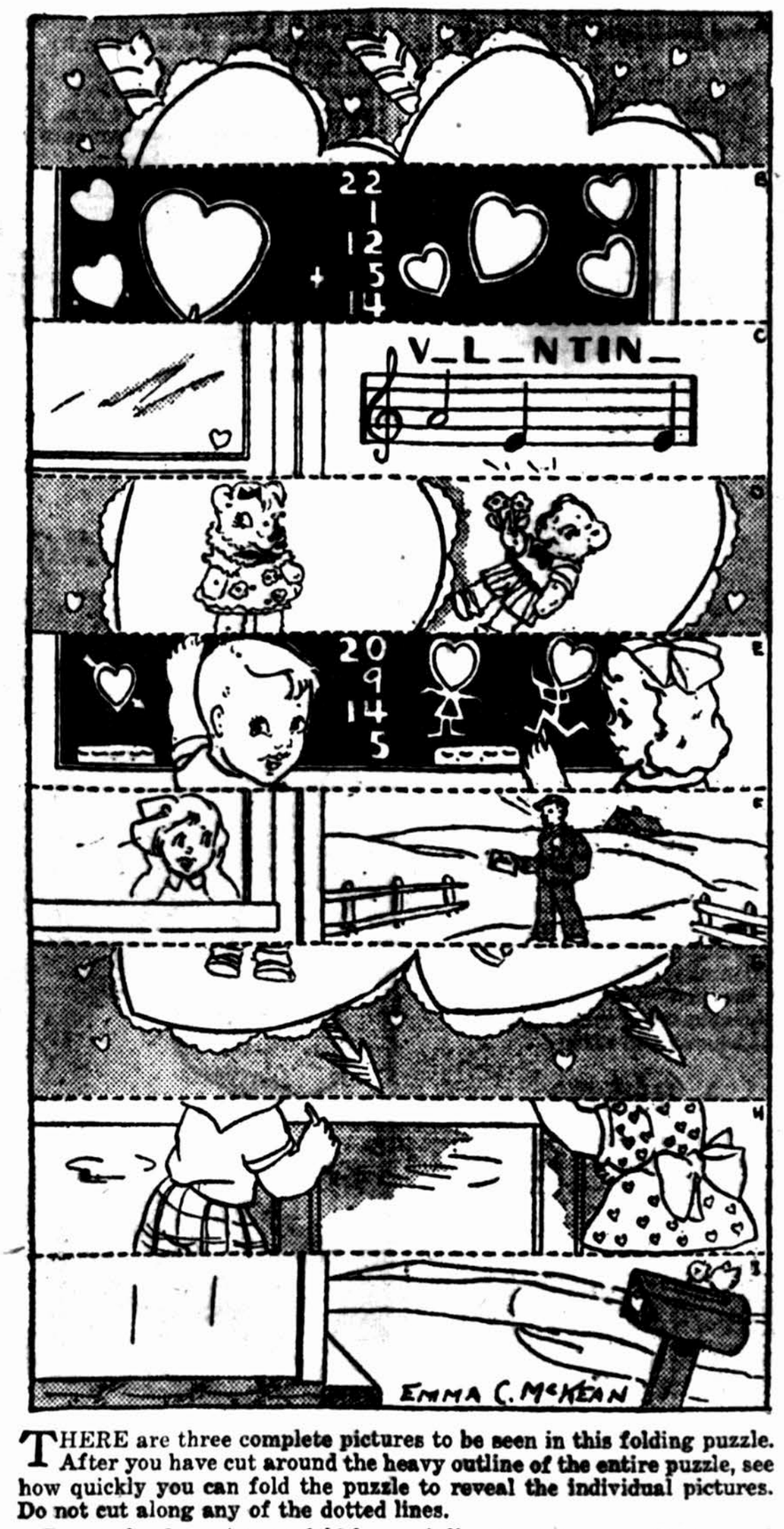
After five years in an asylum, a man appeared before the examiner with a view to his release.

"And if we let you free," he was asked, "will you promise to keep clear of horse-racing, football pools, women, drink, and late parties?"

"I will," was reply.

"Lumme, we can't let him out—he's still barmy," was the attendant's comment.

A Valentine Folding Puzzle



THERE are three complete pictures to be seen in this folding puzzle. After you have cut around the heavy outline of the entire puzzle, see how quickly you can fold the puzzle to reveal the individual pictures. Do not cut along any of the dotted lines.

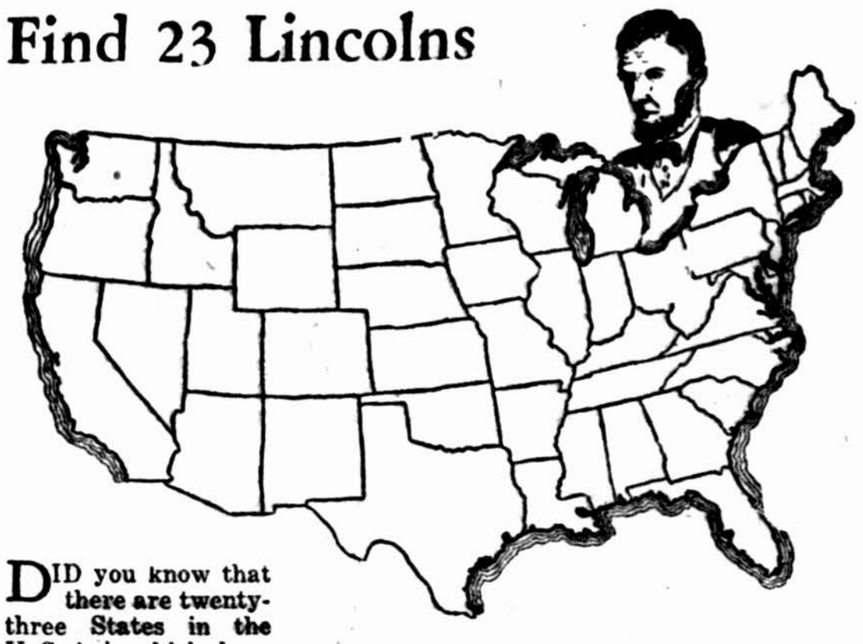
To see the first picture, fold lower A-line to meet upper D-line, and lower D-line to meet upper G-line. To see the second picture, fold lower B-line to meet upper E-line, and lower E-line to meet upper H-line. To see the third picture, fold lower C-line to meet upper F-line, and lower F-line to meet upper I-line.

Within this folding puzzle, there are two smaller puzzles. In one of the pictures, you will find a column of numbers. By changing each number to its alphabetical equivalent, as 1-A, 2-B, etc., and adding the resulting letters together, you have the name of a timely subject.

In another picture, letters representing the names of notes have been left out. Put them in their correct places, and you again have the name of a timely subject.

(For Solutions See Page 46)

Find 23 Lincolns



DID you know that there are twenty-three States in the U. S. A. in which there is a city or town named Lincoln? On the above map the names of all States have been omitted. Take a pencil and put a cross mark within the border lines of every State in which you know there is a city or town having the name of Lincoln. See if you can locate the entire twenty-three. You may need the help of a geography or a postal guide before you find all of them.

Complete This Valentine Dotograph

PETER'S dog, Pal, wants to see the picture on Peter's valentine. "Wait 'til I get a pencil," says Peter, "and we will both learn what it is."

You, too, will see the valentine picture if you take your pencil, and starting at dot 1, draw connecting lines to dot 2, then to dot 3, etc., until you reach 58. Then see what you have drawn.

A Geology Test

THESE two young geologists are investigating the ores in the mountainous section of the country. Theirs is a strenuous job, but here is an easier method of searching for ores, that requires nothing more than an easy chair and a dictionary. Can you find the seven ores described by the definitions given below? Fill in the blank squares with letters to complete the words in the horizontal rows. Like all mining operations, the task gets harder the farther down you go.

1. To perforate as by turning an auger.
2. Land bordering on a body of water.
3. Preceding in time.
4. To return.
5. A large two-edged sword formerly used by the Scotch Highlanders.
6. A student in his second year of college.
7. To underline.

Out in the Cold

WHAT is the most important and human thing for politicians to desire to do when for the time they are out in the cold, waiting a change of government: Answer: Take off-ice.

What Are These Twins' Initials?

OH, look who are here — the charming twins whose dancing act is thrilling the audiences at the Catamount Theatre. As is customary in naming twins, these girls have been given first names starting with the same letter as their family name, and, since their last names are naturally alike, the four initials of the two girls' names consist of the same letter.

This letter is the only one, other than I, or F, that can be cut four times out of a square leaving no surplus paper. Here is the square. Get out your shears and see if you can cut out the dancers' initials. The letters must all be of the same size.

Figure This Out

To half a dozen add half a score,
And you will plainly see
Just twenty, neither less or more—
Now say, how can this be?

Solution: (Twe)lve—twe(nty) = twenty.

The Puzzle of the Candy Flavors

THE manager of the candy factory shown in picture at right made sure that the new shipping clerk he hired was not possessed of a sweet tooth. Unfortunately, he overlooked the fact that it might be just as bad for his profits if the new employe was possessed of a sweetheart. This actually was the trouble with Bill O'Sale. To be sure, the manager's secretary never dreamed that the awkward shipping clerk had honored her by making her his queen of love and beauty, nor did she ever suspect how Bill's neck was twisted out of shape from craning after her every time she passed.

One result of this one-sided romance can be seen in the strange words on the boxes. Bill is supposed to be marking the flavors of the candies on the cartons, but his mind is in such a whirl that the letters are hopelessly jumbled about. And not only that, the poor goof has managed to squeeze a letter of the boss's secretary's name on every box he has labelled.

Can you tell what are the flavors of the candies in the boxes, and what is the name of the secretary?

Solutions Of This Week's Puzzles.

THE FIVE-MINUTE POSER: Every child will form a pair with each one of the other nine children. Therefore, each child will use the seesaw nine times. As there are ten children, they will, altogether, have 90 turns at the seesaw. Since two children use the seesaw at a time, the seesaw will thus be used 90 divided by 2, or 45 times.

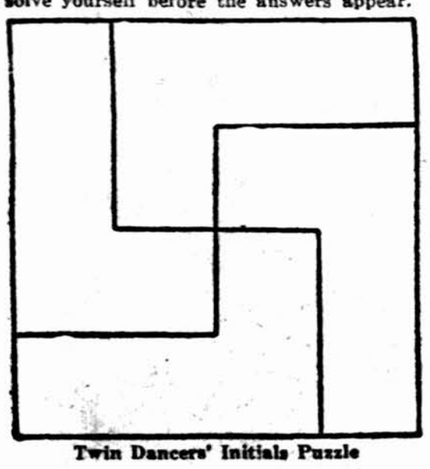
The 23 Lincolns: The states in the U. S. A. in which there is a city or town named Lincoln are as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington.

Candy Flavors: The flavors of the candies are: Licorice, Chocolate, Orange, Cherry, Peppermint, Vanilla, Pineapple, Lemon and Raspberry. The name of the girl is JEANNETTE.

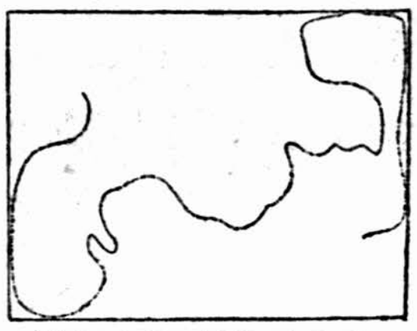
Geology Test: The seven words are: Bore, Shore, Before, Restore, Claymore, Sophomore, Underscore.

Naming the City: The city is SUCRE, capital of Bolivia.

The solutions to today's puzzles will be published on this page next week. Meanwhile see how many of the puzzles you can solve yourself before the answers appear.



Twin Dancers' Initials Puzzle



Solution to Tangled Hearts Puzzle

A Pied Proverb

WHAT is the pied proverb hidden in these letters? The fact that the name of a vegetable is hidden in the proverb may be taken as a clue.

a b d e e f i i n n n o o p p r r r s s t t u w

Answer: "Fine words butter no parsnips."

Hidden Stings

THREE creatures, whose sting is dangerous to man, are hidden in this jumble of letters. Can you find them?

t c s o e b t r s a n o p i r o s c e

Answer: cobra; tse-tse; scorpion.

The Scottish Chief

My first is found in every house,
From wintry winds it guards.
My second is the highest found—
In every pack of cards.
My whole, a Scottish chief, is praised
By ballad, bard and story,
Who for his country gave his life,
And dying, fell with glory.
Who was I? Answer: Wallace.

Name This City

YOU will observe that each of the horizontal rows of the square in the picture below contains a word, while the letters in the shaded squares spell the name

of the capital of France. Can you change the letters in the shaded squares to spell the name of another capital city, while each of the horizontal rows will still contain a common English word?

Incidentally, this city was named after the lieutenant of the man that the country of which it is the capital was named after.

A Riddle

WHAT occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, but only once in a man's life? Answer: The letter M.

The Mouse's Ears

LOOKING for something to eat, a hungry mouse found a box full of ears of corn in an old barn. If he was a mouse large enough to carry three ears home at a time, and only had the opportunity to make 14 journeys to and fro, how many ears could he cache? Answer: Not more than 14 ears, for he had to carry along two ears of his own on each journey.

Father's Age

HENRY is four feet tall and John, five. The sum of their heights multiplied by five is equal to their father's age, plus fifteen. How old was their father?

Answer: 30 years old.

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Why Help China?

(Continued from page 1)

titutions run at only a fraction of their full capacity.

Only A Potential Market

The apparent unwillingness of the Chinese to adhere to principles of action, their instinctive reliance on principles leading to procrastination and inactivity, their passive resistance against accuracy and efficiency and their relative lack of public spirit and morals were largely responsible for an atmosphere which was unfavourable for the foundation of modern enterprises and the investment of capital without security from civil wars and official corruption, and they could not see adequate profits when staffs were irresponsive to the demands of discipline, accuracy and efficiency, and when there were no competent and sufficiently active public organs. After the more creative impulses of the glorious past had long ceased to live, the restraining forces carried over from former centuries by sheer inertia were obstructing progress and reconstruction. This is the third reason why China had remained merely a 'Potential' market, while other regions such as South America large piece of Africa, British India and Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Australia had already become integral parts of the world's economic and political structure.

The present war has changed this situation fundamentally. The supreme effort to win the life and death struggle is being made. Family philosophy is being uprooted by the emotional waves that the newborn faith of patriotism has aroused everywhere in the Chinese provinces. Activity for the sake of the Chinese community as a whole is being brought to every corner of the country through the bombs falling from the sky and the urgent calls and commands pouring in from the capital.

The Hour And The Man

Here, every Chinese now realizes is one man who has constantly been acting while they were dreaming, acting with the right degrees of forbearance and daring of cynicism and idealism, of compromise and fortitude, one man who can see realities in all ugliness and the visions of his faith in their splendour, and who has valour enough never to falter, never to tarry, never to hasten, unless it be for the sake of the country with which he has identified himself. This man has created the only organisation in China working with a high degree of accuracy and efficiency; the army which he has trained. There is no more room left for doubt in the Chinese mind: Here is efficiency, the miracle that is fighting the Japanese successfully. And here is the conviction that it is only this kind of efficiency and the methods by which it has been attained that can save China from disaster. It cannot be the other kind of only pretended efficiency culminating in a ten, twenty or thirty per cent efficiency, or the old day-dreaming. And so, in a dream of ever increasing magnitude the services and energies of China's countless millions are pouring into the organization which Chiang Kai-shek and his close collaborators have created and which is rapidly moulding the New China. Many provinces, many organizations many walks of life have not yet come into the orbit of this enlivening centre of regeneration. But there is no doubt that after the war the whole of China will be changed.

Reassurance For China

The New China will find a changed international situation. The old imperialistic Powers will not threaten her any more. The world has split itself into two hostile camps. The old imperialistic Powers are now on the defensive and in dire need of an ally to help keep a common enemy in check which is threatening their possessions and stakes in the Far East. Mere financial and economic power and increased armaments will not do. Japan is too near to the exposed regions. Unless Japan is completely defeated by some other Power or Powers joining the present conflict, unless it be that a world war should finally develop ending in a defeat of the non-Fascist countries or unless China should be totally and permanently occupied by Japanese troops, all of these eventualities being rather improbable, the above favourable international situation will arise for China. Then Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia and America will need a strong China and can safely be expected to take a very active part in helping to build up China as an ally. On a scale unprecedented in Chinese history, investments will flow in for two reasons one economic and the other political.

Foreign capitalists will consider investments to be safe and promising in China after political stability and social responsibilities to organization have been brought about through the efforts made in this war. China will then become an actual market for Western capitalism, but not only a market. Political reasons will dictate to the powers a policy of industrialization. For without industries, especially war industries China would not be very useful as an ally in the common struggle against the Fascist countries. As France has lent enormous sums of money to her allies on the eastern borders of Germany for political rather than for economic reasons, so China will be in position to profit by political loans from all the big powers concerned. Those political loans will supplement the private investments which are made merely for commercial profit.

Chinese Nationalism

China will fit very well into the league of democratic countries. She is becoming very intensely nationalistic. However, her nationalism is of a different type from the ultra-nationalism which characterizes the Fascist countries. As an emotional outburst Chinese nationalism might be comparable to the wave of patriotism that would arise in any democratic country, such as England or France when attacked. Its main function as a political creed, however, is but the creation of a community-spirit, i.e the very foundation on which all Western civilization is based, but which was formerly lacking in China. Loyalty to and life in a community which is above the limits of the village and the family, this is what nationalism brings to China. Nationalism is creating the state, not deifying it as in the Fascist countries.

What Chinese Nationalism Means

Chiang Kai-shek's government is dictatorial. But he is neither der Fuehrer nor Il Duce of the Chinese people. His personal dictatorship is emancipating the Chinese people from party-dictatorship and allowing them to make the first steps towards democratic government, as shown by the recent creation of the People's Political Council. Nationalism in China is liberating the individual from the shackles of family bond, and age-long conventions. It is a force that is working towards the creation of a government by the people which had never before existed in China. Fascist ultra-nationalism, on the other hand, has put the individual under the chains of long discarded traditions of former centuries and has in the West crippled the democratic spirit of countries which are otherwise ripe for democratic government.

State-Mysticism Impossible

The Chinese are a very rational people. Their deep-rooted rationality, in fact, is a great obstacle against the creation of any state-consciousness, which rises and falls with the general adoption of rigid principles of conduct not based on personal relationships. There is no danger that this newly born state-consciousness might ever develop into the rampant growth of a state-mysticism as it has done in the fascist countries.

A great opportunity for strengthening the defences of the democratic world against the inroads of irrationalism and despotism seems to be at hand. The principles of ultra-nationalism have converted the Fascist countries into huge military machines for aggression. The same principles have now undoubtedly precipitated one of them blindly into a futile adventure. Instead of national death Japan brings national rebirth to China.

We Westerners who live among the Chinese and see with our own eyes what is happening have the strong wish that the Western world in general may understand the significance of these historical developments as clearly as we do. Let the world not be blind to the active forces that are rapidly changing China from the old class into a modern state. Let the democratic powers grasp the idea that it is now possible to develop a powerful link in the chain of collective security. Let them extend their utmost assistance to help China overcome her acute crisis and prepare for future political and economic collaboration. If the democratic nations do not desert China now, China will succeed.

Rejuvenation Requirements

Foreigners in China also have gained the conviction that the momentum gathered during the struggle of the past year will carry China much further on her way to rejuvenation, and they sincerely hope that those circles which are still marking time will not wait indefinitely. In times of national stress one should not keep aloof until receiving orders from the government. One should be carried to spontaneous action by one's own principles. China's plight is not only a problem for military experts. Every aspect of Chinese life is in rapid evolution and needs adjustments. It is dangerous to wait and see, and tolerate stagnation. Foreign Powers are giving their assistance only when they know that the Chinese Government can make good use of it. This assistance can be increased when China further strengthens herself and thus inspires confidence abroad. China cannot win unless she can combine all these efforts of reform and rejuvenation.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"QUENTIN," asked the teacher, "what do they raise the most in China?"

"Chinese!"

* * * *

DRUGGIST: "If this doesn't do any good come back and I'll give you something that will."

Customer: "Couldn't you give it to me now?"

* * *

THE waiter stopped before the diner's table, a horrified expression on his face. Politely he tapped the man on the shoulder.

"Pardon me, sir," he asked, "but do you realize that you are eating the plate instead of the steak?"

"SURE I do," replied the customer blandly. "I'm not taking any chances with my digestion."

* * * *

"WELL, Willie, your sister has given herself to me for a Christmas present. What do you think of that?"

"That's what she done for Mr. Bunker last year, an' he give her back 'fore Easter. I bet you'll do the same."

* * * *

TWO Irishmen were in the mountains hunting. The one carrying the gun saw a grouse and carefully took aim. "Mike," shouted Pat, "don't shoot! The gun ain't loaded."

"I've got to," yelled Mike, "the bird will niver wait."

* * * *

"YOU might stay at home a little bit more," complained a wife to her husband. "You're everlastingly playing golf."

"I know, my dear," replied hubby, "but you know the doctor told me to live on greens as much as possible."

* * * *

TWO neighbours were having a friendly chat over the fence.

"Yes," said one, "there's Mrs. Knowall across the way—she's very inquisitive."

"Not 'arf," returned the other, acidly. "She even stops to listen when two roads meet."

* * * *

"YOUR husband has been ill with the 'flu?" said the parson.

"Yes," replied the little worried-looking woman. "He has been feeling very badly. I do my best to please him, but nothing seems to satisfy him."

"Is his condition critical?"

"It's worse than critical," she answered, with a sigh, "it's abusive."

* * * *

TEACHER: "To what family does the elephant belong?"

Tommie: "I don't know, teacher; no family in our neighbourhood has one."

* * * *

"I'M cutting quite a figure," said the chorus girl, as she sat down on a broken bott"

THE schoolboy who wrote the following had his facts right but he might have expressed himself a little more happily:

In 1658 Milton married his second wife, and in the same year he began to write "Paradise Lost." Two years later his wife died. He afterwards wrote "Paradise Regained"

IT was Michael's first visit to the country, and feeding the chickens fascinated him.

Early one morning he caught his first glimpse of the peacock sunning himself on the lawn. Rushing indoors excitedly, Michael looked for his grandmother.

"Oh, granny," he exclaimed, "one of the chickens is in bloom"

HUBBY: "What possessed you to choose lemon colour for your new dress?"

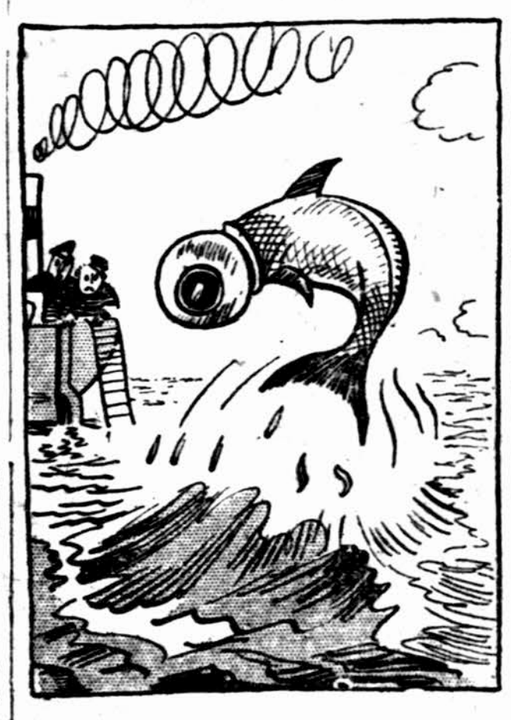
"Wife: "Because I had such a job squeezing it out of you."

* * * *

"WHY do you admire that preacher so much?"

"Any man who can keep a flock of women quiet an hour deserves admiration"

Our Humorist At Large



"There's George's helmet—but that ain't George wearing it."

"For ill-treating your wife, four weeks: But—sah! I'll let you off if you can tell me how you managed it."

THE DOUBLE:

Producer: "What! You claim to be the double of Clark Gable?"

Applicant: "Certainly, if you don't believe me, weigh me."

Doctor: "Mr. Jackson, I do not like the look of your wife."

Jackson: "Nor do I, but she keeps the home tidy and is a good mother to the children—one can't expect looks as well."

"I've been trotting round the globe for twenty years."

"They'll have to do until the new sign arrives."

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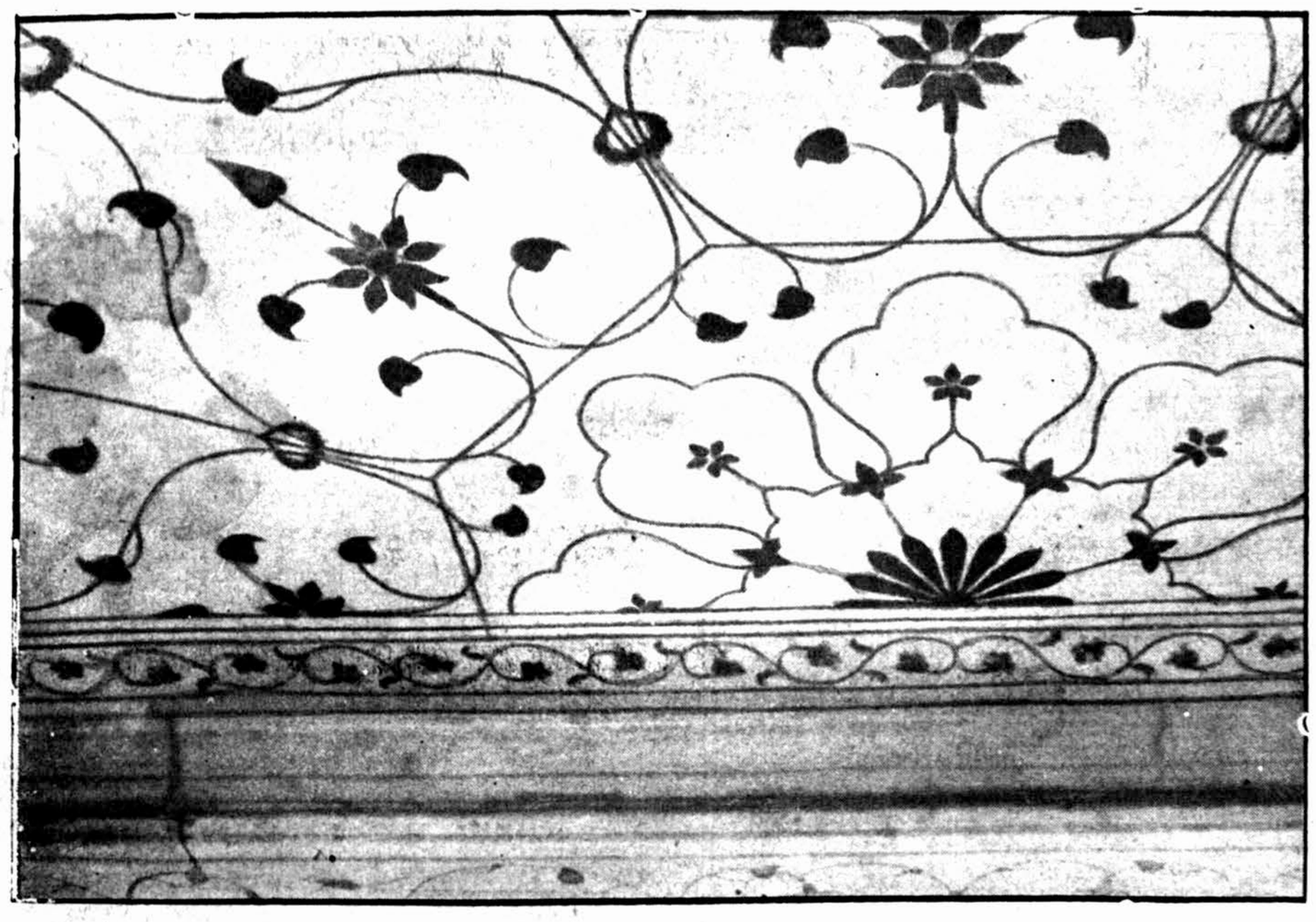

MOSAIC IN MARBLE:

Inlaid work in the Palace of the Moghul Emperors in Delhi Fort.

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

All that is left of Guernica, one of the last Spanish Republican strongholds to fall into the hands of General Franco.

Crown Prince Mohammed Riza Pehlavi of Iran arriving in Cairo to wed Princess Fawzia of Egypt, 17-years old sister of King Farouk.

After MIRIAM VERNE, 19-years-old American, danced at Herr Hitler's party in the Berlin Chancellery on March 4, the Fuehrer gave her a box of chocolates and a gold swastika.

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